密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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Observations—by T. R. Jernigan

A Universal Government as the Confucian Ideal of Perfect Peace

By Chen Huan-chang

Industrial Development Can Save China, Says President Hsu

By Hollington K. Tong

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Changsha, China

(By Former Consul Nelson T. Johnson, in U. S. Commerce Reports)

(Continued from issue of Review, March 1.)

THE Chinese would welcome the establishment of an American bank at this place, especially one authorized to issue its own notes, as they believe it would help materially toward stabilizing the local currency. Such a bank should soon have a thriving business of remittances and deposits. The Chinese claim that there is plenty of money at Changsha but that it is being hoarded on account of the disturbed local conditions. Foreign business men would also welcome the establishment of an American bank having facilities for handling remittances and foreign exchange. It would be advantageous for an American banking institution to investigate conditions in this city with a view to locating a branch here.

Antimony has remained throughout the year the most prominent metal product of the province. About 62 per cent of the total import of antimony into the United States in 1916 was from China, and Hunan province produces about 95 per cent of the total output of China. The remaining 5 per cent coming from the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow. The Hunan ores are the purest. They are reputed practically free from arsenic, carrying from 20 to 64 per cent antimony. There is an effort being made to concentrate the smelting of antimony ores in China near the place of production, and it is believed that with proper organization this country will be able to maintain the position it has secured as the world's foremost producer of this metal.

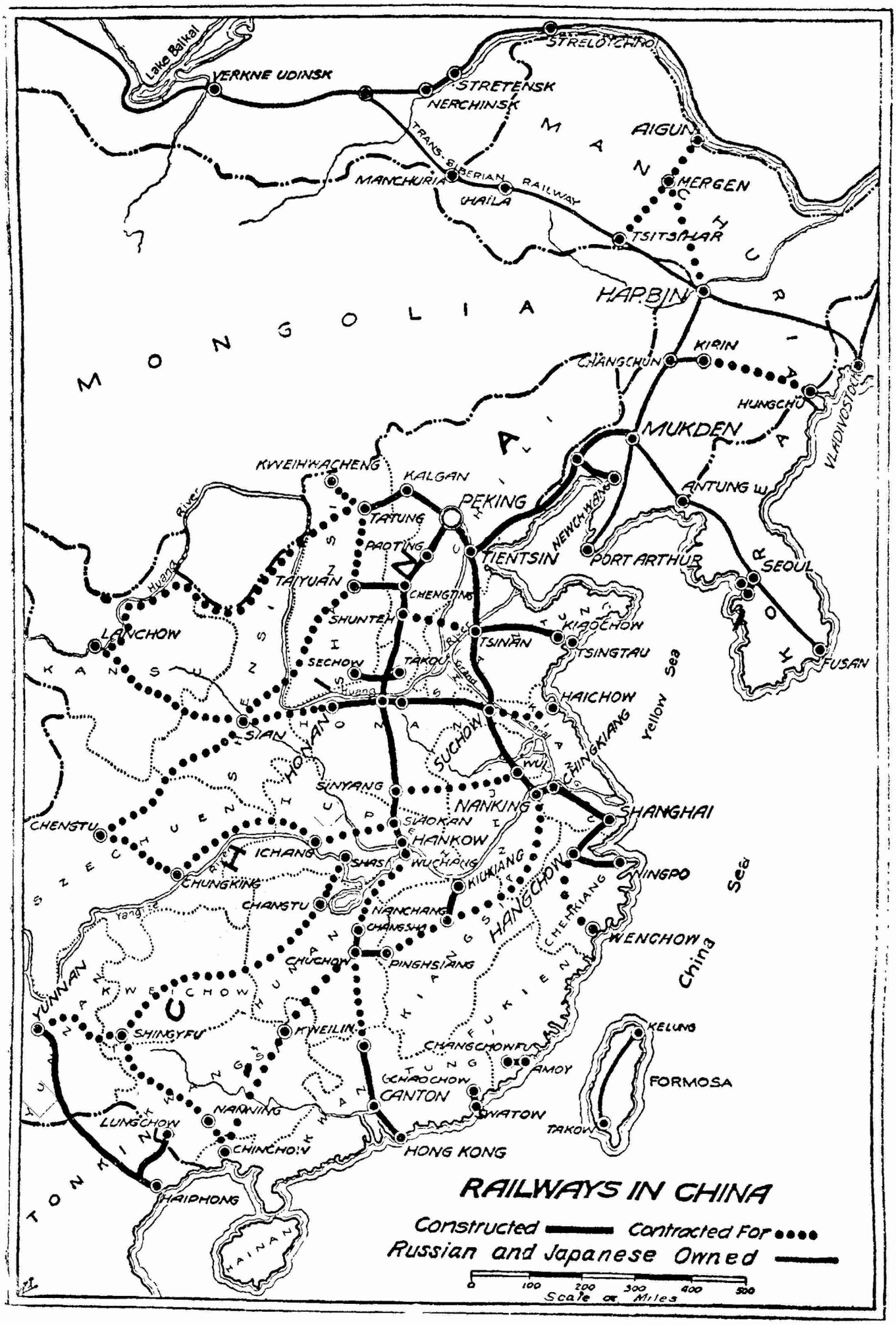
The price of antimony reached its maximum in the month of March, 1916. The past three years have demonstrated that antimony is preeminently a war metal; owing to the large demand, high prices prevailed during the latter part of 1915 and the first three months of 1916. After that time the effects of the enormously increased production of the metal began to be felt, and the market declined rapidly until in August, 1916, the price had almost reached its prewar level. Shipments of antimony ore from Bolivia and other countries fell off rapidly, and in China the production was curtailed greatly. Conditions became somewhat better toward the end of the year, but prices did not return to the previous high figures.

In 1916 a trial shipment of 20 long tons of tungsten ore or wolframite, valued at $22,892, was sent to the United States from Changsha. Shipments during 1917 amounted to 182 long tons, valued at $150,823. Deposits of this ore occur in the southern part of the province not far from the provincial boundary. The metal appears to occur in veins and outcrops among the hills in this district. The crumbled ore is found in the detritus at the foot of the hills and in the gravels of the streams. By reason of the high specific gravity of the ore, it is easily separated from the soil and gravel by a washing process known to the country people, who find it very easy to collect the ore and peddle it to dealers in near-by towns. A number of Chinese companies have endeavored to secure exclusive rights to the extraction of this ore in southern Hunan. On account of the high price commanded by tungsten during 1917 there was a great effort made by the Chinese to secure supplies for shipment, but development of the deposits was greatly hindered by the distance from transportation facilities, by disturbed conditions in the district in which the mines were located, and by the active opposition on the part of the registered Chinese firms claiming monopoly rights to develop the mines in question as against competitors.

It was reported that during the year a company was organized for the purpose of developing the manganese deposits of the province. As in the case of the development of antimony and tungsten, the Chinese, who are obtaining control of the deposits, are endeavoring to monopolize the business. This is doubtless a very natural policy for them to follow, considering the difficulties which attend the opening up of new metal deposits in Hunan.

The gross value of the trade of the port of Changsha for 1917 amounted to 27,596,811 haikwan taels, compared with 28,766,922 taels for 1916, a decrease of 1,170,111 taels. Expressed in gold the trade of Changsha for 1917 showed an increase over the previous year, the figures being $28,148,746 for 1917 and $23,827,641 for 1916. This feature of the situation is due to the rise in the value of silver. The average value of the haikwan tael was $0.8283 United States currency for 1916 and $1.02 for 1917, an increase of more than 23 per cent. The net value of foreign imports from all sources for 1917 amounted to $9,427,252, an increase of $1,184,262 over the value for 1916. Goods to the value of $1,384,164 were brought in directly from foreign countries, representing an increase of $429,036 in the value of direct imports. There is no way at the present time of estimating how much of this direct import is derived from American sources, but it is known that American glass, novelties, building hardware and machinery are being imported in increasing quantities.

(To be Continued)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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THE fate of the internal peace conference now held in Shanghai appears to be in the balance. Mr. Tang Shao-yi, chief of the Southern delegation, has given his ultimatum to the Northern peace delegation in unmistakable terms, when he said that unless the military governor of Shensi, General Chen Shu-fan, be dismissed by the Peking government within four days, the South would withdraw from the peace conference. In the meantime, hostilities in Shanghai have ceased, however, and the rival commanders in that province are exchanging messages. Mr. Chu Chi-chien, Northern chief delegate, had telegraphed to Peking his resignation, as he was unable to overcome the insurmountable difficulties ahead. President Hsu Shih-chang promptly replied that he could under no circumstances allow him to resign. The question which has impeded the progress of the conference relates to the activities of the Northern soldiers in Shensi, and its military governor, who is unpopular to the extreme on account of his ruthless conduct. That failure to solve this problem might have serious consequences was foreshadowed in Mr. Tang Shao-yi's speech at the opening session of the peace conference. Mr. Tang said: "Now the most important question before us is the Shensi question. Fighting is still going on in the said province although orders for the cessation of hostilities were issued two months ago. Regarding this question, I had dispatched a dozen of telegrams to Mr. Hsu Shih-chang before the arrival of the other delegates. But no satisfactory results have been produced yet. According to information received on the day previous to the opening of the peace conference, it was reported that Sanyuanhsien had fallen into the hands of the Northern troops. If this report should be true the 'cease hostilities' mandate would be a mere scrap of paper. If

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this question could be first solved, there would be peace all over the country."

MR. Tang had in the meantime learned from General Yu Yui-jen, commander of the Southern forces, that fighting was still going on and that his forces had been obliged to evacuate Chowtse on February 16 and to fall back on Meihsien. He declared that the sole cause of the trouble was Tuchun Chen Shu-fan and that no solution of the Shensi problem was possible until he was removed. Mr. Tang refused to discuss other questions before the settlement of the Shensi problem. Although Mr. Chu Chi-chien shared the views of Mr. Tang, he could not do more than to transmit the message of the South to Peking and add that the Peking government should issue the most strict instructions to its commanders in Shensi to observe the armistice. It seemed at one time that the Peking government would be unable to stop its commanders from violating the terms of the armistice as well as unable to comply with Mr. Tang's demand for the dismissal of Tuchun Chen. The government expressed the opinion that no action could be taken before an investigation of the situation in Shensi as agreed upon was carried out. The general reply of the Northern militarists was that their troops in Shensi were not fighting for the possession of more territory, but that they were engaged in the suppression of *tufeis* (bandits), who were masquerading as "law-protecting forces of the South-west," for the preservation of peace and order in that province. The Northern leaders further contended that owing to the difficulty of communications, the orders of the Central government might be delayed. It is stated to be a fact that in some places in Shensi the telegraph line had been cut by the bandits.

GENERAL Chen Shu-fan, whose dismissal has been demanded by Mr. Tang Shao-yi, unquestionably had the support of General Tuan Chi-jui and his followers. In view of this, President Hsu naturally found himself in an extremely embarrassing situation. Without doubt, he would have liked to accede to Mr. Tang's demand, but that he was not in a position to do so promptly was due to the fear that General Chen might disobey the orders of the Central government and declare independence of Peking in Shensi and that his friends in North China might try to create a new situation which would frustrate all efforts at the unification of the North and South. Foreign officials in Peking, however, held to the view that the time had arrived for President Hsu Shih-chang to throw overboard his shilly-shallying policy, dismiss General Chen without fear of consequences, and face the inevitable issue. By adopting such a policy, he will receive the unanimous support of several Allied legations in Peking. These foreign officials point out that this is the only course open. The whole situation is gloomy. If the peace conference at Shanghai fails to reach any settlement, the blame must be placed upon the militarists, who have never been really sincere in their professed desire for the cessation of internal strife. It is however hoped that the third party composed of the Chambers of Commerce, the educational associations and the provincial assemblies throughout China, which was recently organized by Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister, Mr. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and other noted men, will bring pressure to bear upon the side which is in the wrong.

ONE of the important foreigners in China at the present moment, in the eyes of the Chinese people, is Mr. John Jay Abbott, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, and representative of over three hundred foremost banks in America. Mr. Abbott arrived in Shanghai last week from Japan, and after spending a few days here departed for Peking, where he will stay for a lengthy time. This is his second visit to China, so he is no stranger. News from Peking indicates that great preparations have been made for his reception. Needless to say, the Chinese government officials are expecting much financial assistance from America through him for the reorganization of national affairs, which will be necessary after the unification of the North and South. During the next few months of his stay in the Chinese Capital, Mr. Abbott will be busily engaged in preliminary negotiations with the government for a big reorganization loan. He will investigate China's financial conditions and examine figures relative to them which have already been prepared by the Ministry of Finance. Another mission of Mr. Abbott is said to be negotiations with the representatives of the existing banking consortium in Peking with regard to America rejoining the banking group. There is no question that the British, Russian and French members of the consortium would welcome the re-entry of the American banks, although doubts are entertained as to whether the Japanese member of it is favorable. It will be necessary to reorganize the consortium after the American group have rejoined it. The Russian banking institutions cannot lend any money to China. The financial resources of Great Britain and France for the time being are not in a position to allow investment of much money in China. Japan has practically exhausted all her available funds by encouraging reckless borrowing by China during the last two years. America has money to lend and is willing to do so now that she has taken more interest in international affairs in consequence of her participation

in the Great War. To America it appears that the leadership of the consortium to be reorganized should expediently belong. China has recognized this aspect of the new international financial situation in the Far East. Great attention is therefore being paid to the visit of Mr. Abbott.

THE Japanese press in China has been carrying on a studied campaign against the new banking group of America, and does not welcome Mr. Abbott's visit to China at this particular moment. The *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese paper published in Peking in Chinese, last week printed an article under the heading of "Startling Financial Adventures of American Bankers in China. Beware of What is Behind." The article then proceeds to state that Mr. Abbott was going to complete negotiations for the control of China's wine and tobacco monopoly by means of a big loan and negotiate new loans which will be equally unprofitable to China, and that right now, the American bankers in Peking are negotiating a loan of $5,000,000 with the Central government for administrative purposes. In consequence of the publication of this article, the wine and tobacco merchants at Shanghai have telegraphed to the Peking government opposing the giving away of the wine and tobacco monopoly to Americans and proposing to raise money to repay any advance made on the wine and tobacco loan, which has not yet been consummated. Our Japanese friends will undoubtedly keep a close watch upon Mr. Abbott, and will likely do everything to make his stay as unpleasant as possible unless the Tokio government reverses its attitude towards America's participation in the financing of China. A large section of intelligent Chinese heartily welcome America's financial assistance, which they believe is disinterested. A few government officials hold the same view. It is learned that in case it will take a long time for Mr. Abbott to negotiate with the consortium relative to America's joining it, the Chinese government may start negotiations with him for a short term loan to tide over the present financial situation, which loan is to be repaid from the big loan when it is concluded. The Chinese government appears anxious to have the negotiations for the second reorganization loan begun as early as possible.

IT is unfortunate that those Chinese who have been in favor of the commercialization of the Chinese railways have not yet been able to find a leader around whom they can rally in the fight for its realization, whilst the propaganda started by a score of pro-Japanese officials against it is now in full swing. It is currently reported in the Capital that the pro-Japanese officials have recently appropriated $500,000 for subsidizing the press and $1,000,000 for influencing the members of the Peking parliament. They have mapped out a comprehensive program, which is being systematically and persistently carried out. A press campaign against the proposal of the commercialization of the railways has already been launched in an attempt to secure the support of the people. Efforts are being made to influence the government authorities. It is believed that the railway scheme will sooner or later be referred to the Cabinet for consideration and to the Peking parliament for decision. When a decision has been made by the parliament against the proposal, it will be cabled to the Chinese delegates to the European peace conference as the instructions of the government, or rather to replace the instructions already sent some time ago. The instructions which were sent to the Chinese delegates before and to which the pro-Japanese officials have been objecting are as follows: "All railways already consolidated, now under construction or to be constructed under existing agreements by foreign capital or foreign loans shall be consolidated under one uniform management, and capital and loans shall be consolidated into a joint loan with the said railways as joint security. The Chinese government shall employ foreign experts to assist the Chinese in the administration of the railways until such time as China shall have repaid the loan. All matters concerning transportation shall be under the control of the Ministry of Communications and subject to Chinese law."

THIS scheme as above outlined will result in the abolition of spheres of influence and the making of the "open door" more than a mere phrase. It does not attempt internationalization of the Chinese railways nor even joint control as alleged by the opponents of the scheme. In spite of the scheme containing the means of saving China from the evil grip of one or several foreign nations, the pro-Japanese officials have been conducting a vigorous campaign against it and, according to a Reuter's telegram, the following are the principal reasons for their opposition: "Firstly, to preserve Japanese spheres of influence and protect illegal railway agreements; secondly, to keep the railways as a family concern of the Chiaotung (new) *clique*, so that the income can be used as they please; thirdly, to divert public attention from the attempt to conclude a formal agreement regarding the Shantung, Manchuria and Mongolian railways; fourthly, to divert public attention from the secret Military and Arms Agreements." In case the British and American governments insist upon the adoption of the railway scheme, the Chinese opponents can easily reply that this is against President Wilson's doctrine of self-determination, and can successfully induce

many Chinese papers to publish editorials supporting their contention. They believe that such a program would certainly stop the movement of the patriotic Chinese for the unification of the railways. In the meantime, the Japanese government is doing everything within its power to frustrate a plan which, if adopted, would deprive it of the hope of conquering China and controlling her four hundred million people.

ONE interesting feature of the oppositionists' press campaign against the commercialization of the railways is the slogan they have adopted. The slogan is that "those who are working for international control of China's railways are traitors to the nation." They purposely use the word "international control" and thus misrepresent the whole proposition. There is little doubt in our mind that such a slogan will go with the Chinese masses, who are ignorant and who seldom pause to analyze any scheme. Unless timely action is taken to check this malicious propaganda or start a propaganda to counteract it, the majority of the Chinese people will be led to believe that really there are some persons who are trying to sell their country by allowing foreigners to control their railways. It is surprising to note how effective the propaganda against the railway scheme has already been. Many intelligent Chinese, whose patriotism has never been questioned, who were not aware of the advantages to the nation of the scheme, have openly declared against it, saying that it would place the Chinese railways and then China under foreign control. Very soon those who are advocating it will be confronted with the alternatives of being condemned by the public as traitors if they persist in their view or of following the crowd by giving up their convictions.

THE fight for and against the commercialization of the Chinese railways is an unequal one. The oppositionists have the backing of the Japanese government and Japanese money, and to a great extent are controlling the Peking government, while the advocates of the scheme have no money to influence the press, no machinery to carry on their fight, and have very little support from the outside. America and Great Britain undoubtedly would like to see the consummation of the scheme, believing that it would save China from the fate of Korea, but they are, in the opinion of a Chinese official, too generous in words and too stingy in action. The argument they use for this attitude, according to the same Chinese official, is that "If you Chinese people do not help yourselves, there is nothing which we can do for you." This argument appears sound, but if you analyze it, states the official, "it is unsound to the extreme." The patriotic Chinese are unarmed, figuratively speaking, while the pro-Japanese officials who are opposing the railway scheme are armed, as they are being supported by Japan. What chance is there for the former to come out victorious under such circumstances? The question whether the plan for the commercialization of the railways will succeed or not, according to this enlightened Chinese official, depends upon whether America and Great Britain substitute action for words and stop Japanese activities in China.

FOREIGNERS who are not acquainted with the manifold activities of returned students from America and Europe are accustomed to accuse foreign-educated Chinese of being indifferent to the social welfare of their own country and express their disappointment in them. The ball held at the new building of the Foreign Office in Peking last week for the benefit of the Peking Orphanage brings out a fact little known before. The Orphanage has largely been maintained by returned students from America during the last few years, and is now the most up-to-date institution of the kind in China. Dr. C. C. Wang, director-general of the Peking-Hankow Railway, who is travelling in Europe, is president of the board of directors elected to manage the Orphanage. Among the directors on the board are Dr. Y. T. Tsur, English secretary to the Northern peace delegation; C. S. Liu, chief of the Traffic Department in the Ministry of Communications; Clarence Sun, director-general of the Chu-chin Railway; En Han, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce; and Samuel S. Young, of the Grand Canal Improvement Board. They are all returned students from America. The institution speaks eloquently for the activities of Western-educated men in Peking, and there is no doubt that hundreds of Chinese who have had the benefit of a Western education are doing the same thing quietly throughout the country for the welfare of their countrymen.

THE news of the conclusion of a contract between Mr. G. W. Frodsham, representing the Handley-Page Aeroplane Company, and General Ting Shih-yuan, director of the Aviation Department, in Peking on February 24 for the supply of a number of large, fast passenger and merchandise-carrying machines is well received in Chinese circles. Each of the machines to be supplied to the Chinese government is capable of carrying 20 passengers and flying at the rate of 100 miles an hour. It is noteworthy that no loan is being advanced in connection with the contract. It is said that the Handley-Page machines are practically the only commercial aeroplanes on the market. The contract provides for their early delivery, and for the

sending out of the necessary staff to erect the machines and to train pilots. The conclusion of the contract is responsible for the circulation of the report that the Chinese government has placed an order with Japan for the supply of 100 aeroplanes, which report is understood to be unfounded. The following comment from the *Peking Daily News*, a paper in the English language edited by Chinese, with regard to the purchase of the Handley-Page machines, representing the general views of the Chinese press, may be read with interest: "The aeroplane as a commercial vehicle has undoubtedly come to stay and no country can regard its system of communications as complete without an aerial service of this kind. China has in this respect beaten Japan. Japan is just buying six hundred aeroplanes from France, but they are for military purposes, Japan being still in the militaristic age, with a navy that cannot dive, an army that cannot fly, and, if the reports to be found in the Japanese vernacular press are to be trusted, communications that generally cannot communicate. It is to be hoped that the signs of material advance on China's part that we have noted above will shortly be accompanied by signs of advance in every other direction."

Observations

IT has been the policy of the REVIEW not to specially comment on the proceedings of the peace conference which has been in session at Shanghai for the past several days, but unfortunately has now adjourned *sine die*. It was hoped that the Northern and Southern delegates to the conference would find a way for peace to come to China, for sectional lines to be blotted out, and from the reported record of the proceedings it is evident that the delegates would have found the way had they received proper support. The attitude of the Peking government on this subject will not receive the approval of Western nations. The good faith of that government cannot be accepted by any unbiassed nation. There is an element of insincerity easily seen in Peking sending delegates to Shanghai to make peace and at the same time sending armed soldiers to invade and make war on Canton, the other section represented at the peace table. No one will be misled by any such chicanery, and the spokesman for the Southern delegates was fully within his rights in protesting against it. He had the right to ask, why Peking continued to carry on hostilities against Canton while the representatives of both governments were in session to peacefully adjust all differences and thus bring peace to China?

AND the reply of Peking is inadmissable. If the Tuchun of Shensi is unable to suppress robbers in his province without the aid of the regular Chinese army, it is about time to have a Tuchun there who can, and the demand for his removal was justified. The argument of Peking that, because the terms of peace had not been signed in settlement of the European war, China must go on incurring the expense of her War Preparation Bureau, is about as laughable as any yet advanced, and shows the desperation of that Capital to offer even an absurd reason. All know that, when the European war was most sanguinary, China stood aloof from the contest, sending only a few coolies to do manual labor, but now, when the war is practically ended, Peking starts out to organize a big army in preparation. The nations of the West will hardly be deceived by any such a nonsensical reason. They ought to know that Peking is organizing an army to perpetuate the rule of the military class in China, and that the ambition of that class is to Prussianize the whole country and dictate its policy. If the foreign Ministers at Peking have seen, what everybody has seen to be the object of the government where they have their ministerial residences, it would be advisable to open the eyes of their respective governments to the threatening danger.

IT is this very military class at Peking whose influence has brought the peace conference at Shanghai to an abrupt ending. There is every evidence that the delegates to the conference were anxious to establish peaceful relations between all sections of China, and the people were hopeful of the establishment of such relations, until it was known that the Peking military class did not want a peace which would eliminate it as the dominating factor in the affairs of China. That class is opposed to civil government. It is opposed to constitutional liberty. It would defeat the legitimate operation of all parliamentary government, tear up every paper writing of the nature of a constitution, and have no effective executive head who did not lean on a sword as the means of power. And in order that a peace conference may end in benefits to the people of China the daring and insolent military usurpers in Peking will have to be defeated as the kindred class has been in Germany. The issue between military and civil rule in China is distinctly made, and never more so than in Shanghai within the past week. At the very time an indignant public sentiment is driving Germans out of China the same sentiment should speak to Peking in the same decided tone. Why allow Tuan and his followers to break up a peace conference, in the interests of all China, and holding its sessions in the International Settlement of Shanghai?

THE freedom of the citizens has never been safely entrusted to the keeping of the military *regime*, and history has frequently marked the incompatibility. The reign of Cromwell was a great reign, but it did nothing for English freedom. The reign of Napoleon was a splendid reign, but it did nothing for freedom in France. And there is Frederick the Great, who laid the foundation of a military system for Prussia, which ended in consolidating the German states into a central despotism, with its capital at Berlin, and which only recently threatened the freedom of the world. And there is no disguising the fact that the military *clique* at Peking, and which represents the last of Mandarin rule, would govern China as it was governed when there were Tartar generals in each of the provinces and the counsel of the soldier guided the policy of the Emperor. The issue as to whether the present and future China shall be under civil or military rule is marked with clear distinction and must soon be decided. It would be thought inconsistent in any other country but China to go on incurring large financial obligation to equip an army to assist her allies when those allies are making peace with the common enemy. And will the Allied nations allow the power that rules at Peking to destroy the freedom of the Chinese citizens and Prussianize China? The answer to the question cannot longer be delayed.

WHEN President Wilson made known the fourteen points which he thought embraced the principles of a reasonable peace between the Allied and Entente nations they were accepted by both sides as a fair basis for negotiation. The countrymen of the President were more or less surpised when they understood that he meant to go to France and present his views on the subject, and some predicted that the President would appear before the peace conference in an unyielding frame of mind. Whatever President Wilson intended to advocate, such doubts should be removed by the liberal attitude he has maintained in the discussion. The representatives to the conference have all attested to the open-mindedness of the President, and that he was present as much to receive information as to express his own views. It seems to be an ingrate habit of some people to criticise and attribute selfish motives to every one who happens to have and to express opinions different from their own, and the President has not been the exception. The pure blooded American politician is seldom satisfied with any trend of events and may be omitted as hopeless, but men of acknowledged culture, and who have been in public life as long as Senator Lodge, might be expected to think and act differently from the ordinary politician. From the debates of the Senate the Senator is reported as one of the strong opponents of the League of Nations and unable to see anything in the course of President Wilson to approve. But Senator Lodge denies that his persistent attacks on the League of Nations are due to a desire to embarrass the President who happens to belong to a different political party, but it is difficult to reconcile what he said before the league idea became particularly associated with President Wilson with what he is now saying. On May 26, 1916, at Washington, under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, Senator Lodge said: "It was a year ago that in delivering the Chancellor's address at Union College, I made an argument on this theory: that if we were to promote international peace at the close of the present terrible war, if we were to restore international law as it must be restored, we must find some way in which the united forces of the nations could be put behind the cause of peace and law. I said then that my hearers might think that I was picturing a Utopia, but it is in the search for Utopias that great discoveries have been made. 'Not failure, but low aim is the crime.' This league certainly has the highest of all aims for the benefit of humanity, and because the pathway is sown with difficulties is no reason that we should turn from it. It is the vision of a perhaps impossible perfection which has led humanity across the centuries. If our aspirations are for that which is great and beautiful and good and beneficent to humanity, even when we do not achieve our end, even if the results are little, we can at least remember Arnold's lines:

> "Charge again, then, and be dumb.
> Let the victors, when they come,
> When the forts of folly fall,
> Find your body at the wall."

In the above quotation the aim and purpose of President Wilson could hardly be stated from a more statesmanlike viewpoint. The President himself declares that he goes to the conference to restore international law and to find some way in which the united forces of the nations could be put behind the cause of peace and law. What nobler cause could engage an American President. "Not fear, not failure, but low aim is the crime."

T. R. JERNIGAN.

Industrial Development Can Save China, Says President Hsu

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

"AMERICA and Great Britain can best help China by investing their capital for the development of her industry and natural resources on a gigantic scale," said President Hsu Shih-chang, after the interview which he granted to the Peking correspondents of the Associated Press, the *Chicago Daily News*, the *North China Star* and MILLARD'S REVIEW last Tuesday morning, in reply to my query of what most acceptible services these two Anglo-Saxon countries could render to China. The key to the solution of China's numerous problems is found in her industrial development. This opinion of the President of the Chinese Republic was emphasized time and again throughout the whole conversation.

"Since the commencement of the European war," continued China's Chief Executive, "China's financial situation has grown from bad to worse. On account of the war, she has been unable to secure the urgently needed financial assistance from foreign countries to undertake the much needed reforms. The disbandment of the troops immediately following the unification of North and South China, which is now under negotiation at Shanghai, will, however, improve the situation, but the best remedy for China's disease is the development of her natural resources still hidden in Mother Earth. I earnestly hope that the Powers will participate in that development."

It was pointed out to the President that the existing laws of the Chinese government and especially the mining laws do not offer sufficient inducement to foreign capitalists who have money to invest in China and who are desirous of doing so. The reply of the President was, "I recognize certain defects in these laws, but they can be so revised as to meet existing conditions. I am quite willing to assist in removing undesirable features in the laws to which foreign financiers are objecting and which they consider as impracticable. I will do anything which will contribute to the benefit of this country in an industrial way, realizing that China can be saved only through industrial development."

It was learned from Mr. Wang Kai-wen, Grand Master of Ceremonies, after the interview that President Hsu was the first Chinese official who saw the need to reform the mining laws when he was still Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces in 1907. The mining laws, according to Mr. Wang, were enacted by the Chinese government under peculiar circumstances. At the time when Chang Chih-tung was Viceroy of Hukwang, there were no mining laws. Viceroy Chang accordingly instructed the returned students from America and Europe who were working under him, to translate into Chinese all the mining laws of the different foreign countries. The mining laws thus translated were composed of those in favor of merchants and those for the protection of the state. Viceroy Chang picked out only the laws designed for the protection of the state and recommended them to the Throne for promulgation as national mining laws. As he was in the favor of the Throne, his recommendation was accepted without examination or questioning.

After the promulgation of the laws, Mr. Wang, who was then Industrial Taotai of Fengtien, and whose business was to look after industrial and commercial affairs, found that they were impracticable and memorialized his chief, President Hsu Shih-chang, who was then Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, with the object of having him urge the Throne to revise them. At the time when Viceroy Hsu's memorial suggesting revision of the mining laws arrived in Peking, Chang Chih-tung was Grand Councillor. He therefore was in a position effectively to prevent the Throne from allowing such modification of them.

After the establishment of the Republic, efforts were made a number of times to revise

the mining laws, but all were unsuccessful. President Hsu, upon his assumption of office last winter, personally asked General Tien Wen-lien, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to consider their revision. Through his request, it is understood that Minister Tien is now revising them and in a short time will have the new version ready for discussion and approval by the Cabinet and parliament. This interesting episode shows how much influence the President has been exerting continuously for the removal of undesirable features of the mining laws so that his policy for the industrial development of this country can be carried out with the assistance of foreigners without much difficulty.

President Hsu received the foreign correspondents at 10.30 o'clock sharp as appointed. He appears a healthy looking old gentleman in every sense of the word. His clothing was characterized by Jeffersonian simplicity. It consisted of a long silk gown with fur inside of a yellow color, and a brown silk jacket. He wears a side moustache and his hair is partly grey although he retains all the vigor of youth. With a mellow voice he extended his greetings to the interviewers by stating in an unaffected manner that he enjoyed the opportunity of meeting them, and inquiring how long they had been in China.

President Hsu at once impressed us as a methodical man. While conversing, he arranged the name cards of the interviewers in a straight line. On the right side of the cards lay an important document upon which rested a pair of his old-fashioned tortoise-shell framed glasses, and next to the document were a cup of tea and a neatly folded handerkerchief. Now and then he would try further to straighten the line when his talk was being interpreted into English by his secretary, Mr. K. C. Tong, a fluent English-speaking Chinese.

The Chief Executive of China talks slowly, quietly, and with grace combined with ease, unlike President Yuan Shih-kai, who would pause in the midst of his interesting conversation for effect; unlike President Li Yuan-hung, who would give monosyllabic answers; unlike President Feng Kuo-chang, who would exhibit nervousness in conversation; and unlike former Minister Tuan, who is blunt and whose sentences are terse and pointed. Any embarrasing question asked of President Hsu was met with an appropriate and frank answer which was just sufficient to satisfy the curiosity of the interviewers as to His Excellency's views on topics of the day. The gist of President Hsu's interview was as follows:

"In reply to your request for a general statement concerning the peace conference now in session at Shanghai, I am of opinion that it will succeed in bringing about a lasting settlement. After the union of the North and South, I hope that the country will be reorganized and its finances put on a sound basis. The rehabilitation of a country's finance is naturally closely connected with military affairs. When the troops have been disbanded the drain on the exchequer will be so much less and the financial condition so much bettered. Regarding your question as to whether I anticipate any trouble in disbanding the troops, I see no reason why we should have any." Asked whether the President thought that there would be any difficulty in carrying out any peace settlement that would be arrived at in Shanghai, he replied: "I do not anticipate any difficulty because everyone in China wishes for peace. It is true that there may be some difficulty in settling details, but this can be easily overcome."

Asked whether difficulties might be created by what was known as the military party over the settlement that the Shanghai peace conference might reach, the President said: "I myself have been in the military service for a long time prior to my previous retirement, and as far as I can see, there will be no difficulty in store. If peace is sincerely desired, it will be realized. If peace is not sincerely desired either by one side or by both, many obstacles will be put in the way."

When approached on the question of the unification of China's railways, the President stated that this was a very important matter and could not be dealt with in a few words. The government must rely on foreign capital to construct a great railway system for China, but he pointed out that every country held railways under its own control. The President was then asked whether the report was true that the Chinese delegates to the European peace conference had been instructed to support the scheme for the unification and commercialization of the railways. He replied that the question had not yet been settled. Replying to the question as to whether His Excellency was pleased with the action which the Chinese delegates had taken at the peace conference in Europe, the President answered in the affirmative. He was then asked whether the promise made by the delegates to disclose all secret agreements made between China and other countries had his approval. The President replied that the delegates when they were dispatched to Paris were given full power and they could do what they considered best. This concluded an interview lasting nearly an hour.

Sixty-five years of age, President Hsu was born in Honan, but a hundred or more years ago his ancestors, who were scholars of renown, migrated from Ningpo, Chekiang, to Chihli. In his early childhood he was poor, but all the elders in his village who studied his physiognomy predicted that some day he would become a pillar of the state. As a student he was not

very brilliant, but none could surpass him in diligence and perseverance, which in later life were mainly responsible for his success as an official, an administrator, a viceroy and a grand councillor. In his early manhood President Hsu earned only a few dollars a month as secretary to a magistrate, with which to support his aged mother, to whom he was most devoted. For seven or eight years he labored patiently and was content with what he was earning. In spite of his poverty, President Hsu was generous and sociable. He frequently rode on horseback with his young friends and travelled considerably. The late President Yuan Shih-kai was one of his intimates. Yuan was strong-headed, hot-tempered and was fond of making trouble, but President Hsu often urged him to discard some of his bad habits and his advice was usually taken with gratitude. Whilst working for the magistrate, President Hsu continuously pursued his studies and prepared himself for literary examinations. These he successfully passed in all the grades. Finally he obtained the degree of "*Hanlin*" and was made a member of the Hanlin Yuen, which somewhat corresponds with a learned academy in the West. Other particulars regarding the Chief Executive of China can be found in "Who's Who" published in the REVIEW several months ago.

Through his industry, literary talent and administrative capacity President Hsu has won his present position of influence, power and honor, but only after many vicissitudes. He is the first civilian President of China, and is a gentleman even from the Confucian standpoint of view. Gentle in manner, mindful of other's feelings, and seldom if ever losing his temper, he is imbued with the culture of ancient ages.

China's first citizen follows the maxim, "Early to bed and early to rise makes one healthy, wealthy and wise." Although he is not wealthy, he is certainly healthy and wise. It is said that he is worth at most one or two lakhs and is therefore considered the poorest member of the Peiyang Party. He would have been a millionaire in consequence of his lengthy official career had he been dishonest. At the time when he was leaving Manchuria after having resigned the office of Viceroy in 1909, he turned over to the provincial treasury several hundred thousand dollars, although, according to the usual custom, this money belonged to the retiring Viceroy.

After having performed his daily routine, President Hsu takes his physical exercises by walking twenty or more minutes every day. Although in his sixty-fifth year, when the Chinese are infirm as a rule, he is in a fair degree of health and vigor, of fine physique, of commanding presence and with piercing eyes. His face indicates strength of character. His walking exercises are accountable for all this, but since he has become President numerous official duties interfere with his exercises. His daily program, according to Mr. Wang, is as follows: Arises at 6 o'clock in the morning, attends office before 8 o'clock. Between 8 and 12 o'clock he reads all important telegrams from the provinces and other documents, and receives guests. Tiffin at 12 p. m. After tiffin he takes a nap or paints a few pictures to amuse himself. From 2 to 6 p. m. or even later he receives important guests, dictates instructions and makes plans for the state.

President Hsu works as hard as the late President Yuan. The latter, however, was not as healthy as he on account of lack of exercise. Even at night, after his office hours, President Hsu reads all the modern books for information. He also pays great attention to the newspapers, which he reads daily with diligence and perception. The President's calligraphy is considered excellent. Many people would welcome his writing on scrolls and treasure them. He is also fond of painting snow-drop blossoms, which has been his hobby for the last thirty years. Painting or drawing is a part of the training of Chinese scholars. President Hsu is one of them and a learned one.

China's Chief Executive has a happy family. He has no son, but this does not worry him.

(Only a few copies remaining)

Attitude of Americans and Britons in China Toward the Japanese!

This remarkable article published originally in the Review on December 21, dealing with the present attitude of Americans, Britons and Chinese as well toward the present activities of Japan in China, has been reprinted in booklet form.

The booklet has been issued in a limited edition of 500 copies in both the Chinese and English languages.

Persons who desire copies for distribution either in China or abroad may obtain same by applying to the REVIEW, enclosing 10 cents (Mex) in stamps for each copy to cover printing and mailing expense.

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Editorial Department

MILLARD'S REVIEW

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In this respect he has a modern turn of mind, unlike other Chinese officials. He adopted his brother's son in accordance with the usual Chinese practice. His adopted son is now over thirty years old, but he is still studying Chinese and English in the Palace, and occasionally amusing himself with motion-picture shows. He has one son and one daughter. President Hsu has two daughters of his own, one about fifteen years old and the other ten. He has one brother, Hsu Shih-kwang, former director-general of river works, who has now retired, and a number of cousins, one of whom is a returned student from Belgium and at present director-general of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Hsu Shih-kwang is sixty-three years old.

Madame Hsu Shih-chang is from Nanking, Kiangsu province, and is sixty-two years old. She made President Hsu's acquaintance in Honan, where her father was a magistrate, and she is well versed in Chinese literature and a scholar of no mean caliber. Her simplicity and frugality are favorably commented upon in Chinese women's circles. She is also charitable. Only last week she donated $1,000 to an orphanage fund. President Hsu and his family care little about the accumulation of wealth and their wants are small indeed.

One predominant characteristic of the President is his willingness to accept the views of other peoples even to the extent of changing his own decision. In other words, he is open minded. He is not obstinate and therefore differs from Marshal Tuan Chi-jui in that respect, and does not have the self-conceit of Yuan Shih-kai; nor the presumptuousness of Feng Kuo-chang. Another characteristic of President Hsu is his good treatment of his friends and followers. He is said to be always loyal to those whom he knows. This is one reason why a number of old officials are now surrounding him, but on the other hand he is steadily making acquaintances with new men, returned students from Japan, Europe and America. Among his English staff are Mr. Wang Kai-wen, Admiral Tsai Ting-kan and Mr. J. C. Ho, all of whom know conditions of the world and are of great assistance to him. China's Chief Executive is democratic, approachable, friendly, generous and good-hearted.

President Hsu, according to his opponents, has his defects. Among these are over-precaution, over-amiableness, and a lack of stubborness essential to a great leader, but his good points, which are more than his weak ones, have stood him in good stead, have won for him all the glory and honor in officialdom, and have enabled him to render invaluable services to his country during the last three or more decades. Little doubt however remains in the minds of Chinese as well as of foreign observers that whenever he is confronted with an important issue, he will never hesitate to show stubborness. In the matter of the burning of millions of dollars worth of opium at Shanghai, for instance, he knew that there was only one way of solving the question, and in spite of strong opposition from many influential officials, and notwithstanding their persuasion and pleading, boldly issued a mandate ordering the summary destruction of the drug. By this stubborn act of his, President Hsu has won the hearts of his people and those of the foreign residents. The popular verdict is that he has done well thus far.

Peking, March 1, 1919.

A Universal Government as the Confucian Ideal of Perfect Peace

BY CHEN HUAN-CHANG

(Ph. D. from Columbia University, author of "The Principles of Confucius and His School," founder and president of the National Confucian Association, a member of Parliament.)

DURING the European war which is just over, the Allied Powers have practically formed a world alliance. Now that they are victorious they should extend the scope of this alliance by the establishment of a universal government in order to secure permanent peace. The opportunity which the present time offers is too good to be lost. While European scholars advocate nationalism, Chinese scholars advocate universalism. The time appears to have arrived when universalism should replace nationalism and the Confucian principles of perfect peace should be put into practice. It is our duty to persuade the world to accept these principles. Confucius divided the period of history mentioned in his book "Spring and Autumn" into three stages, namely the state of disorder, the progress towards peace, and perfect peace.

At the conclusion of the European war, when the leading men of all nations are endeavoring to bring about permanent peace, a discussion of the Confucian ideal of perfect peace is perhaps more profitable now than ever before. In the first stage, the state of disorder, primitive civilization was being evolved out of chaos, and the social mind was still very rude. There was a sharp distinction between one's own country and all other countries. Hence attention was paid more to conditions at home than abroad. In the second stage, the progress toward peace, there was a distinction between all civilized countries and barbarians; the limit of civilization became broader and the friendship of nations closer. Those smaller nations could make their voices heard. In the third stage,

perfect peace, there is no distinction at all. The barbarians become civilized, and have the same standing as any other people in the family of nations. The whole world becomes one unit. Righteousness prevails.

Confucius says: "When the great principle of universalism prevails, the whole world becomes a republic; the people elect men of virtue, talent and ability; they endeavor to find out the theory of sincere agreement and cultivate universal peace. Thus men do not regard as their parents only their own parents, nor treat as their children only their own children. Provision is made for the aged till their death, employment given to the middle-aged, and the means of self-development offered to the young. Widowers, widows, orphans, childless men and those who are disabled by disease, are all supported by the state. Each man has his rights and each woman her individuality safe-guarded. They produce wealth, not for the purpose of throwing it away or wishing to keep it for their own gratification. Disliking idleness, they labor, but not alone with a view to their own advantage. In this way selfish schemings are repressed and find no way to arise. Robbers, filchers and the rebellious do not exist. Hence the outer doors can remain open. This is what I call universalism."

Based on the Confucian principles of perfect peace, let me explain the ways and means for the establishment of a universal government to achieve the same goal. My suggestions will be general and I leave all details alone for the time being.

1. With the object of preventing the recurrence of dreadful war in the future and attaining permanent peace, a universal government shall be established by all the nations of the world, which should be treated on an equal standing irrespective of their distances, strengths and races. The first principle of "Spring and Autumn" is "one government."

2. A universal council shall be established to exercise the power of universal government, pass laws and deal with international questions. To this council each nation shall send a representative whose term shall be three years and who may be allowed to serve another term. Any man holding office in the universal government shall lose his nationality for the time being, and shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of his own country.

3. There shall be established a universal commission for executive purposes. Its members shall be elected by the universal council and shall serve a term of three years and may be re-elected.

4. There shall be established a universal court for judicial purposes. Its members shall be elected by the universal council and shall serve a term of three years and may be re-elected for the second time. Presidents of the council, the commission and the court shall be elected at any time when their members meet and can preside over the particular meeting for which they are elected.

5. The year in which universal government is established shall be considered the first year of the universal era. The different methods of counting years which are peculiar to religions and nations are to be continuously used by these particular religions or nations only, and not to be used universally.

6. The location of the universal government shall be a well-chosen central spot. The capital for the universal government shall be called the world metropolis. The world metropolis and its inhabitants shall be directly subject to the jurisdiction of the universal government.

7. All territories or lands not yet occupied by any nations shall be placed under the control of the universal government, no nation is to be allowed to expropriate them.

8. All the oceans and seas shall be directly controlled by the universal government.

9. The universal government shall be financed by taxes levied in the metropolis and open seas. Should there be any deficit in its budget, it shall be made up by all the nations in proportion.

10. The universal government shall maintain a universal army and navy. Before this can be done, the universal government can commandeer military and naval forces of the different nations. After the removal of national boundaries, the universal government may find it advisable to dispense with its sea and land forces.

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11. All the races in the world, irrespective of color, shall be treated as equals, and no discrimination against them is allowed.

12. Peoples of the world, irrespective of their nationalities, can move about freely. They shall not be excluded by any nation, and once they are in a country they shall abide by all of its laws.

13. All things, including spoken and written languages, social duties and customs, shall be gradually regulated and made uniform.

14. All the territories of the universe shall nominally belong to the universal government. No nation shall be allowed to own lands. But a nation shall be allowed to exercise temporary control over the areas it has already occupied.

15. At the present peace conference, boundaries of all the nations shall be clearly defined and the universal government shall assume the responsibility for according them its protection. Nations shall be forbidden to exchange, buy, sell or occupy lands of other nations in order to prevent any hostility. If any nation forcibly occupies the land of another nation, the rest of the world shall refuse to deal with it in any way until its own territory shall be forfeited and turned over to the universal government and the land which it forcibly occupied returned to its original owner. Any land, the ownership of which changes hands, either through exchange, purchase, sale, etc., shall be forfeited and given to the universal government. This rule does not apply to the case in which the transaction has been sanctioned by the universal government.

16. The universal government alone shall have the right to accord recognition to newly formed nations. No two nations shall be allowed to amalgamate, and with the consent of the universal government, one nation may be divided into two or several smaller states. The universal government shall accord protection to regenerated nations. If colonies or dependent states which have severed their relations with the mother countries and which have not formed independent nations are willing to submit themselves to the rule of the universal government, they shall be administered by the universal government.

17. Capitals of all the countries shall be called international capitals. They shall be independent and self-governing. They shall not concern themselves with military affairs, and shall be under the direct jurisdiction of the universal government. Under the order of the universal government, they shall be temporarily controlled by the state to which they belong.

18. All military equipments of the different nations shall be registered with the universal government and shall not be increased. There shall be a limitation of armaments for national defense purposes, which limitation shall be observed by all the nations. Any armament exceeding the limitation shall be reduced.

19. Without order from the universal government, no country shall employ force to fight against any other country or to undertake any measures for the purpose of revenge.

20. There shall be a uniform tariff for all nations on imports and exports with the exception of luxuries. The tariff shall be subject to reduction, and not augmentation.

21. Besides the universal government which is formed by uniting all the nations of the world, there shall be no alliance formed between two or more nations. All international treaties, existing now, shall be valid only when properly recognized by the universal government. All secret treaties or agreements shall be cancelled.

22. All internal affairs of the different nations shall not be interfered with by the universal government. The nations shall be independent and self-governing so far as their own affairs are concerned. But their governments, whether hereditary or elective, shall be democratic and be conducted by popular will.

23. International affairs shall be conducted with mutual consideration. Any treatment which is not reciprocal is unjust and should not be tolerated by any nation.

24. The nations which form the universal government shall be in duty bound to obey its laws and orders. None shall be allowed to neglect its duty towards the universal government. Any offender shall be punished according to the nature of the offence.

25. The crime of assassination is greater than that of war. Assassins are public enemies and should be treated as outcasts of mankind and punished with severity.

The above is only an outline of general principles derived from the teachings of Confucius.

Peking, February 28, 1919.

Notes from Peking

The military governor of Sinkiang has telegraphed to the Peking government reporting that specie payment of the government's banknotes in his province has been resumed.

G. Lyon Mackenzie, of the Tientsin Office of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, will be married to Miss Playfair at All Saints Church next Saturday, March 8.

Objections have been raised against the decision of the Ministry of Finance to reduce the salaries of the civil and military officials all over the country by twenty per cent.

The second session of parliament commenced March 1. In accordance with the notification issued by the two Houses, the members of parliament attended the opening meeting held in the Auditorium of the House of Representatives.

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General Manager.

One hundred and thirty-eight Germans from Peking left on Tuesday evening, February 25, for Shanghai, where they will take the boat for Germany. They travelled from Peking to Shanghai in five first class carriages and two second class.

J. G. Abbott, representative of the American Banking Group, it is learned here, will go to Shanghai from Dalny. After a brief visit in Shanghai, Mr. Abbott will come to Peking for a prolonged stay to study the Chinese financial situation.

It is understood that the President is determined to have the morphia traffic entirely suppressed throughout the country. He has instructed the Ministry of the Interior to draw up regulations governing the prohibition of selling the pernicious drug.

The enemy subjects to be repatriated from Tientsin left Friday evening, February 28, for Shanghai. Some further exemptions have been granted, including P. Bauer and H. E. Wolf, a retired Custom's official. Dr. Junkel is allowed to remain until the last steamer is ready.

Thomas B. Clark, who only recently came out from Washington to join the staff of the American legation in a clerical capacity, has been transferred to Shanghai as a clerk in the American Consulate-General. He left Peking for Shanghai on February 25.

A private screening of Gerard's "Four Years in Germany" on Wednesday afternoon, February 26, at the Empire Theater was a great success. The American Consul-General invited many Chinese officials and representatives of the Tientsin Community to attend the screening.

W. Sheldon Ridge gave the second of his lectures on "Recent Chinese Political History" at the North China Union Language School at 10.15 a. m. on Thursday, February 27. Mr. Ridge gave the third of his lectures on Friday, February 28. A large number of foreigners attended both lectures.

The American Marines, encouraged by their unbeaten march through the past ice-hockey season, are thinking seriously of taking up land hockey as a regular sport and hope to put a team in the field this season. If the plan materializes, it will add another land hockey team to Peking.

On Tuesday morning, February 25, the President gave an interview to William Giles, Peking correspondent to the *Chicago Daily News*; Sheldon Ridge, of the *North China Star*; Alex. Ramsay, of the American Associated Press; and Hollington K. Tong, assistant editor of MILLARD'S REVIEW.

Dr. G. Glass Davitt, of the American Baptist Mission, who has been stationed at Yachow, Szechuan, for the last few years, is spending a few days at the Peking Y. M. C. A. *en route* to the United States on a year's furlough. Mrs. Davitt and her children are visiting friends in Tientsin.

Colonel and Mrs. T. P. Kane, of the American Legation Guard, gave an "At Home" at their residence in the Guard Compound on Monday afternoon, February 24, from 5 to 7 o'clock. About seventy-five guests, including a large number of Chinese and foreign officials, attended the reception.

General Ni Shih-chung, military governor of Anhwei, has telegraphed to the government here stating that he had withdrawn all of his troops from the Kiangsi front. He also informed the government that he still needs $200,000 to pay off the transportation of troops which were recruited for the Kiangsi expedition.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. V. Bowra, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Nora Bowra, are shortly returning to England by way of the United States on leave of absence. Mr. Bowra was Acting Inspector-General of Customs during Sir Francis Aglen's absence on leave last summer.

Dr. M. C. Tyau, editor of the *Peking Leader*, is leaving for Shanghai to spend a fortnight of vacation in that city. It had been Dr. Tyau's intention to leave for the South at an earlier date, but the unavoidable delay in getting out the *Leader's* Second Anniversary Supplement made it necessary for him to postpone his trip.

It is learned that some young Mohammedans, who are members of the Wolf Head Society, a secret society organized by turbulent Mohammedans in Kansu, Shensi and Sinkiang, are secretly agitating for the separation of these provinces from China Proper so that an independent Mohammedan state can be established in the east of Asia.

At a meeting held at the Sergeants' Mess in the British legation at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, February 26, the Peking Hockey Club came into being. Fifteen men attended the meeting, which opened with Mr. Davidson in the chair. The club colors are to be white shirts, with a monogram on the pocket.

The American Minister and Mrs. Reinsch gave a dinner of thirty-two covers at their residence in the American legation on Monday evening, February 24. Among their guests were a number of officials from the Chinese Foreign Office, various members of the Diplomatic Corps and several foreign residents of Peking.

The Diplomatic Commission has dispatched a circular telegram to the leaders and the military government of the South stating that the unification of the railways is not being worked on the lines that the

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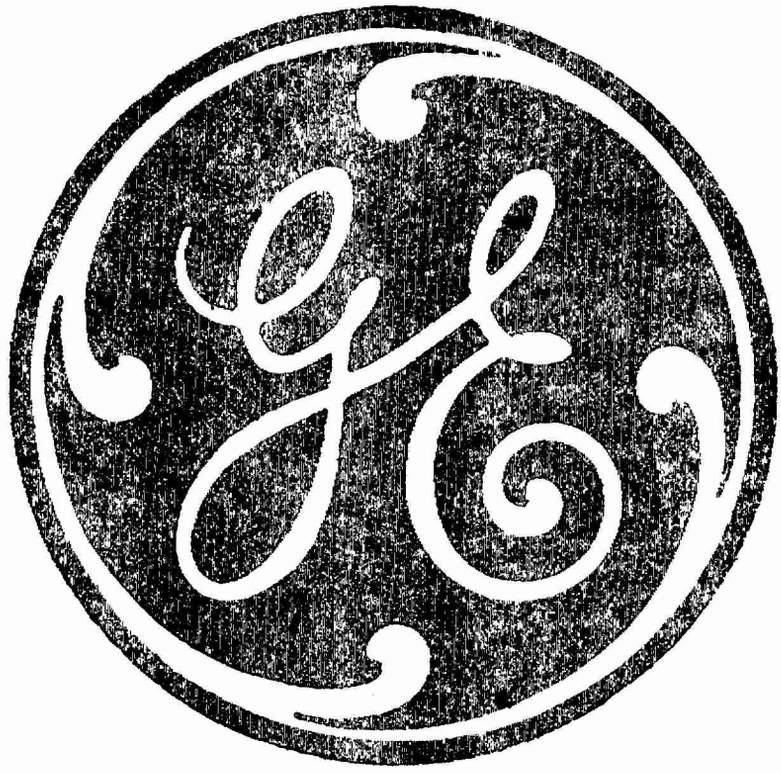

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KOREA—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Seoul
PHILIPPINES — Pacific Commercial Company, Manila

General Representatives outside of Japan

American General Electric Edison Corporation of China, Shanghai.

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opposition has stated in their subsidized organs, and explaining how the scheme would work to the benefit of China.

Mrs. David Fraser, the wife of the Peking correspondent of *The* (London) *Times*, has returned to the Capital after a seven weeks' trip through Siberia to Omsk, where she went to visit her husband. Mr. Fraser has been detained for special work in Siberia for *The Times* for several months past, but he is expected back in Peking early this spring.

The marriage was solemnised at All Saints' Church, Tientsin, on Tuesday morning of W. F. Rutherford, of the Chartered Bank, Tientsin, and Miss Pedon, a well-known resident. The service was conducted by the Rev. S. G. Teakle. The bride and bridegroom left for Seoul on their honeymoon soon after the marriage ceremony.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, will give a lecture in the Auditorium of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A., in Tientsin, on the subject of republicanism at 7.30 o'clock on March 1. The Civil Governor of Chihli will preside over the meeting. Dr. Reinsch's lecture is the first one of a series of lectures to be given by noted men in China under the auspices of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A.

Carl Crow, of the American Committee of Public Information, and a well-known American journalist, left Peking for Shanghai yesterday, February 28. Mr. Crow has spent a fortnight in the Capital and will stop over in Tientsin for a day or two *en route* to the South. R. A. Burr, of the American legation, gave a men's dinner of twelve covers in honor of Mr. Crow on Wednesday evening.

V. S. M. McClatchy, publisher of the *Sacramento* (California) *Bee* and a director of the Associated Press, arrived in Peking on Tuesday morning, February 25, accompanied by Mrs. McClatchy, and left for America by way of Korea and Japan, where he intends to stop for a few days, on Friday, February 28. Mr. McClatchy spent a good deal of his time sight-seeing and studying Chinese political conditions.

The Anti-Narcotic Society will hold a public meeting for the benefit of the English-speaking people on Monday afternoon, March 3, in Gordon Hall. At this meeting, the objects and organization of the society, work already done and plans for the future, will be clearly set forth. Short addresses will be made by a representative of the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking and George Woodhead, editor of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*. The British and American Consuls have consented to serve as patrons.

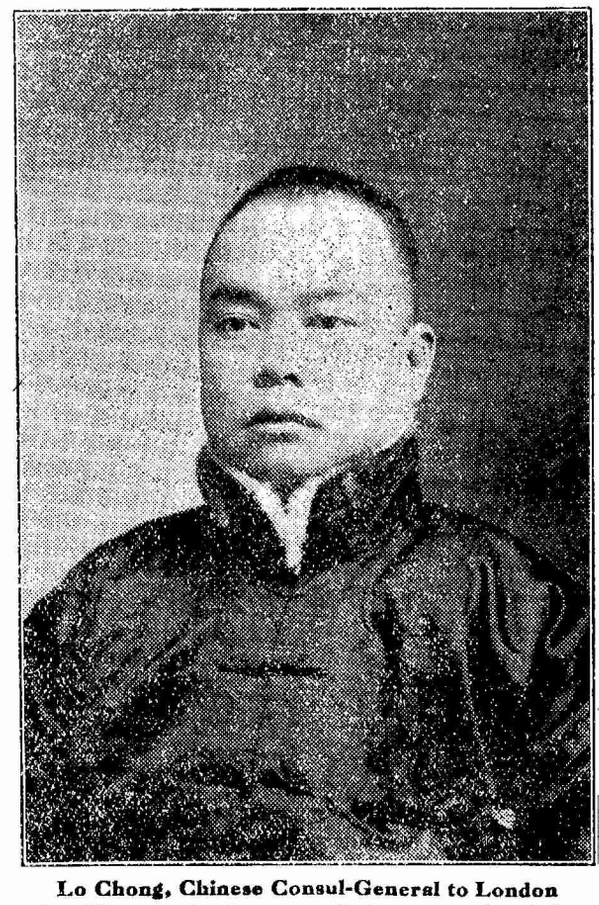
A telegram has been received from Admiral Sah Chen-ping, director-general for the Suppression of Bandits in Fukien, who has been asked by the government to represent China at the naval conference in Europe, stating that he is proceeding to Peking for consultation. In another telegram he recommends that Commodore Chen En-tao be selected to represent China at the European naval conference. Admiral Sah was trained in England and is popular with returned students from America and Europe.

The Russian legation has denied that negotiations are proceeding between Japan and Russia for the transfer to the former of all the latter's interests in Mongolia. In spite of the denial, it is learned that informal, illicit and carefully veiled negotiations are proceeding at Harbin and Vladivostock. Russian political organizations in Siberia are badly needing funds, and such funds Japan is willing to supply if she can do what she likes in Outer and Inner Mongolia, without any interference from Russia now as well as in the future.

A ball was held in the Waichiaopu Building on Friday evening, February 28, to raise funds for the Peking Orphanage. A feature of the ball was an exhibition and sale conducted in an adjoining room. Madame Hsu Shih-chang, wife of the President, made a handsome donation of $1,000 to the orphanage funds. A large number of local residents attended the ball and derived keen enjoyment from the occasion, aside from helping a good cause.

Peking, March 1, 1919.

Who's Who in China



Lo Chong, Chinese Consul-General to London

Lo Chong, who has recently been appointed Consul-General to London, a newly re-created position, will leave China for England towards the end of this month. Mr. Lo is a son-in-law of Kang Yu-wei, Chinese advocate of the League of Nations and China's modern sage.

Mr. Lo was born in 1883, and received a large part of his education in Honolulu. In 1903 he went to England and attended Oxford University. After having studied there for fully five years he received his B. A. degree and returned to China. He took the Chinese government's literary examinations for returned students, and received the degree af A. M.

His first official position was that of Imperial Clerk in the Ching dynasty. In 1912, upon the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Lo was made secretary to the Minister of Communications. This position he held for nearly two

years, and then he was appointed Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to the province of Shantung.

During his residence in Shantung, Mr. Lo was confronted with the most difficult problems demanding solution. These problems related to the siege of Tsingtao by Japan, the delineation of the war zone by China, and other allied subjects connected therewith.

In 1915 Lo Chong joined the Ministry of Finance. A year later, he was sent to Szechuan to audit the salt accounts. He returned in the winter of the same year, and was sent to Amoy by the government as Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

In the summer of 1917 Lo Chong was given the concurrent position of Taoyin of Amoy, an honor which he deserved. He remained in that port, holding three positions at the same time, namely Taoyin, Customs Superintendent and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Amoy, until September 22, 1918, when he was appointed Consul-General at Singapore. He however did not take up this office. Soon after the appointment, Mr. Lo turned over his old offices to his successor and came to Peking to ask for instructions prior to his proceeding to Singapore. Upon his arrival at the Capital, he learned that the government had appointed him Consul-General to London on January 25, 1919. Many of his friends congratulate Mr. Lo on the honor of being the first Chinese Consul-General to London.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

February 27. The Jugo-Slavs present their claims to the peace conference at Paris; they claim the whole of Istria with Trieste, Fiume and the Dalmation islands, except Pelagosa.

February 28. In the U. S. Senate the leader of the Republican Party, Senator Lodge, voices the opposition of the Republican Party to the League of Nations; he contends that the league contravened the Monroe doctrine; that it would involve America in all foreign disputes; that it would substitute internationalism for nationalism and would be of benefit principally to Europe.

March 3. Marquis Saionji, the chief Japanese delegate to the peace conference, in an interview granted to a representative of *Le Petit Parisien* states that Japan intends to return Tsingtao to China, keeping however a concession in the town the same as other nations.

JAPAN

March 1. Fully 10,000 persons participate in a demonstration in front of the Imperial Palace at Tokio in support of universal suffrage; their leader, a National Member of Parliament, headed the procession mounted on a white horse.——Thousands of Koreans in Seoul demonstrate, parading the streets, while hundreds force their way into the Palace, where the ex-Emperor Yi is lying in state; the intruders clamor for the independence of Korea.

THE
Philippine National Bank
Shanghai

Beg to announce they opened for business at No. 1 The Bund on Thursday, March 6th, 1919.

The Shanghai Public
Are invited to inspect the quarters on Monday, March 10th, 1919.

Reception 12 to 5 p.m.

CHINA

February 27. The Chinese press at Peking reports that several of the Mongolian princes have announced their intention to approach the Allies with a request for the abrogation of the Russo-Mongolian Agreement and Protocol of 1912 on the ground that the continued internal disturbance is seriously affecting the trade of Mongolia; this fact may be the foundation of recent rumors that the Japanese were negotiating to take over Russian interests in Mongolia.

March 5. The government at Peking is alarmed at the report from Petrograd that a Chinese Workmen's Association has been organized with a membership of 60,000 with the purpose of carrying on revolutionary propaganda and establishing Soviets in China and is making inquiries in order effectively to check such activities.

GENERAL

February 24. Geoffrey Dawson resigns as editor of the *The* (London) *Times* and is succeeded by Henry Wickham Steed.

February 26. A message from Berlin states that after a simultaneous attack by land and sea and a violent battle, the Germans have recaptured the town of Windau from the Bolsheviks; the Soveits proclaim a Republic in Saxony and a general strike in Leipzig; all railway traffic in Saxony has been stopped.——The Military Committee of the U. S. Senate re-inserts in the Army Bill provision for an army of 500,000 men at the urgent request of Secretary of War Baker.——During the last week

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there were 3,046 deaths from influenza in the great towns of England and Wales compared with 1,363 during the previous week.

February 27. The work of reestablishing railway lines is being carried out actively in the system of the Compagnie du Nord, which suffered particularly heavy damage at the hands of the Germans.

March 5. President Wilson sails from New York for Paris, where he will reside at the Bischoffsheim, placed at his disposal by the French government.

Men and Events

Dr. G. A. Huntley repeated his lecture on "Alcohol and the Child" in the Union Church Hall on Thursday, March 6.

A meeting of the Quest Society of Shanghai was held at the Carlton Cafe on Monday, March 3. A paper was read on "Brotherhood."

It has been announced that the Shanghai Harrier's Club proposes to hold its first Athletic Meeting on Saturday, May 3. The meeting includes numerous events.

O. W. Sugart, of Batavia, Java, is in Shanghai and is planning to depart for Tientsin, where he will be stationed with the British-American Tobacco Company. Mr. Sugart is a graduate of the University of Missouri.

Carleton Lacy, who is connected with eduational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and who is visiting in Shanghai, will address the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, March 9, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock.

According to news received at Peking, a serious epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis has broken out at Laoshan, in Honan. The Governor has ordered the local doctors, who are all medical missionaries for that district, to mobilize.

Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, returned to Shanghai on March 6, accompanied by Mrs. Holcomb. Mr. Holcomb has been in America for the past six months and arrived here per s. s. *Chikugo Maru* from Japan.

A review of the book "China and The World War" by W. Reginald Wheeler, lately published by the MacMillan Company, New York, and now on sale at the Chinese-American Publishing Company, Shanghai, will be found in another part of this issue of the REVIEW.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai branch of the Royal Society of St. George was held on Thursday evening, March 6. The accounts for the year were passed and officers for the year 1919 were elected. A celebration ball will be given by the society on St. George's Day, April 23.

News has been received of the appointment of J. F. Abbott, who is a member of the faculty of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, as Commercial Attache to the American Embassy at Tokio. Mr. Abbott planned to depart for Japan at an early date.

S. K. Tsao, who has just returned from Japan, where he has been securing funds for the Chinese Y. M. C. A., raised Yen 14,000. The eleventh annual membership campaign of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. closed on Wednesday, March 5, with a large list of subscriptions.

The election results of the French Municipal Council which took place on Tuesday, March 4, at the French Municipal Hall, Shanghai, are as follows: P. Le Bris, R. Fano, L. Lion, X. Dard, W. J. N. Dyer (British), E. Binder, J. W. Gallagher (American), L. Camera. Not Elected: J. Beudin.

News has been received that John A. Fowler, formerly of the advertising staff of the *China Press*, has entered the service for Trade Commissioner to the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya. He is *en route* for his new station, and is accompanied by Mrs Fowler.

It is reported that the University of the Philippines is planning to establish a course of journalism. A mission headed by Dean Conrado Benitez will depart for America, where he will obtain the services of experienced newspaper men in the United States who who will be put in charge of the new School of Journalism.

In an address delivered on January 22 at Chicago, Ill., Bishop Thomas Nicholson announced that the Methodist Episcopal Church will launch a campaign which contemplates raising a fund of G. $115,000,000 in five years. The campaign proposes to give a new meaning to citizenship in America and China, in India and in the islands of the South Sea.

Two commissions, one composed of Allied doctors and the other of representatives of the American Red Cross, made an investigation of conditions at the Nantao Embarkation Depot where 400 enemy subjects

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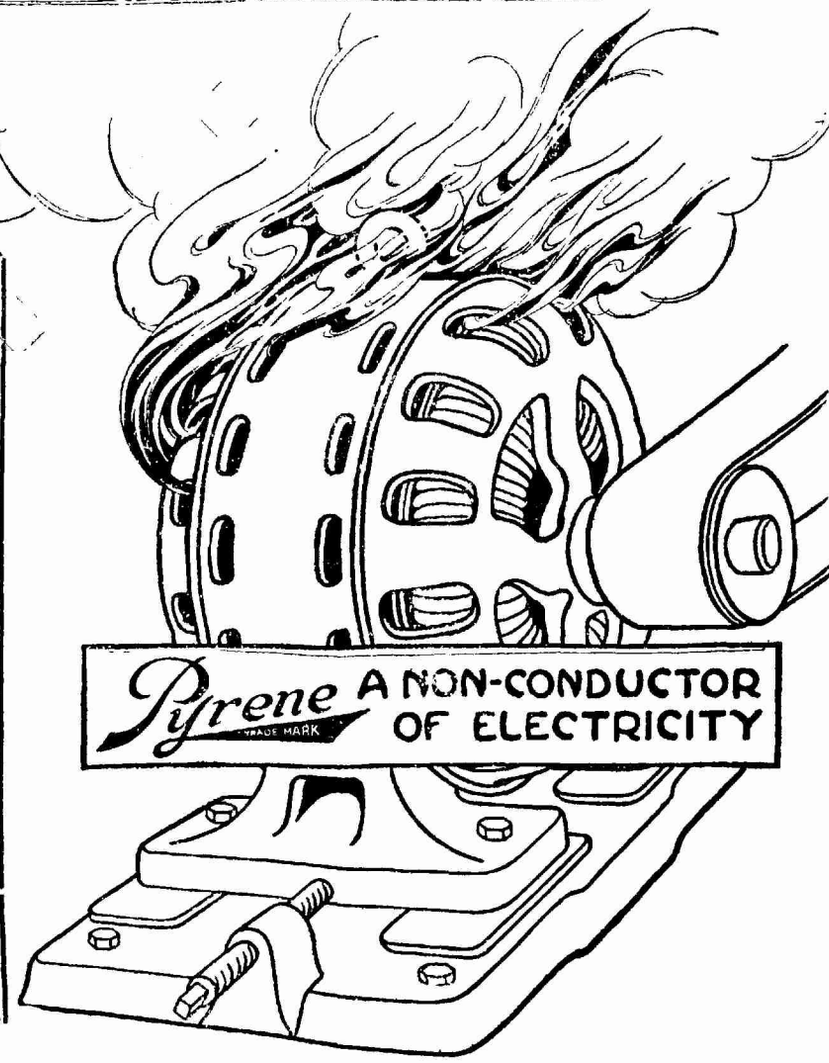

Pyrene became an important part of the army equipment during the war in Europe. Practically every British, American and French motor car and aeroplane carried a Pyrene Extinguisher. In many branches of the service Pyrene is a standard part of the equipment.

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08-067

were stationed awaiting deportation. The investigations were made as a result of protests from Germans on the necessary accommodations. The American Red Cross commission was composed of the following: W. A. B. Nichols, Capt. J. B. Fearn and Dr. J. C. McCracken. The Allied doctors included one American, one British, one French and one Chinese.

The epidemic of influenza has been spreading in Shanghai during the past week and Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Officer, and inspectors from the Health Department have been making a survey of the situation in the various schools now in session and giving preventive and precautionary advice to those in charge. A number of cases of influenza are reported among students of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, at 63 Haskell Road, and St. John's University, where 30 students are reported ill, in addition to four members of the faculty. The students of the Shanghai American School are improving and school will be opened at an early date, according to G. C. Stockton, principal and superintendent of the school.

The Philippine National Bank opened for business in Shanghai on Thursday, March 6, in the McBain Building at No. 1 The Bund. A formal opening of the bank will be held on Monday, March 10. The Philippine National Bank was created through a special act of the Philippine Legislature in February 1916, and commenced operations in Manila in May 1916, with resources of Pesos 11,800,000 and has shown a steady growth until the resources at the end of the present year amount to Pesos 248,000,000. The principal object of the bank in establishing an agency in Shanghai, is to stimulate and facilitate trade between Shanghai, and China in general, and the Philippines and between Shanghai and the United States. Agencies are maintained at the principal cities throughout the Islands, but the most important agency is that in New York City, which occupies extensive quarters at 37 Broadway. They also have correspondents throughout the Orient, United States and Europe.

Far Eastern American Bar Association

A special meeting of the Association was held on Monday evening, March 3, in the United States Court Room, President Lobingier being in the chair with a nearly complete attendance of the local membership. The minutes of the December meeting were read by Secretary Lurton and approved by vote. William C. Dennis of Peking, American Legal Adviser to the Chinese government, Douglas Jenkins and Edward M. Connor of the American Consular Service at Harbin, were elected to active membership. J. E. De Becker, Esquire, of Yokohama, author of numerous translations and commentaries on Japanese Law, was elected to honorary membership. Some slight amendments to the Constitution were adopted including the increase of the admission fee to $25 with a provision that there shall be no dues.

The president presented his annual address the subject of which was "American Courts in China" calling special attention to the Rule-Making authority of the United States Court and to the possibilities of procedural reform through the exercise thereof. He invited the cooperation of the bar in the work of drafting a new Code of Rules which would cover the whole subject of procedure but suggested that special branches of every day importance like probate and pleading should receive earliest attention. A resolution was then adopted requesting the chair to appoint a committee to undertake such work in cooperation with the president. The following committee was then appointed with assignments as indicated:

On Rules of Pleading, Messrs. Fessenden, Haskell and Bryan.

On Probate Rules, Messrs. Rose, Davies and Heen.

Edward B. Bruce, formerly a leading member of the Manila Bar and an early member of the Association, was present and in response to an invitation from the chair made some brief but interesting remarks regarding present conditions, professional and otherwise, in the Philippines.

The following is the complete constitution of the Association as amended:

PREAMBLE

We, the undersigned American lawyers of the Far East, desiring to organize in order the better to maintain the dignity, honor and interests of the American legal profession in the Far East, to promote and improve the morale, efficiency and solidarity of its members, to enable them to keep in touch with the progress of juridical science and its promoters thruout the world and especially in America, to assist in the due administration of justice the courts in which they practice and to secure the general observance of the American Bar Association's Canons of Legal Ethics which are hereby declared part of the rules of this Association, have adopted, for ourselves and our successors, this

CONSTITUTION

Article I

NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Far Eastern American Bar Association.

Article II

(As amended June 22, 1917)

MEMBERS

Section 1. *Classes.* There shall be three classes of members, active, associate and honorary.

Section 2. *Active Members.* Any American citizen or subject residing in the Far East who has been regularly admitted to practice; and is in good standing, in the Federal Supreme Court, the United States Court for China, or the highest Court of any American state, territory, or possession and whose vocation or official position is in the line of legal work, shall be eligible to active membership.

Section 3. *Associate membership* shall be open to all who possess the above qualifications as to citizenship and admission to the Bar. Active members who, now or hereafter, shall have lost the other qualifications, automatically become associate members

Section 4. *Honorary membership* may be conferred upon judges or lawyers distinguished for learning or achievement, regardless of residence or nationality.

Section 5. *Election to membership* may be effected by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting, after proposal by any member.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris Santiago, Puerto Plata.

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ERIE CITY IRON WORKS.—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heater.
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Section 6. *Voting and liability.* Only active members are entitled to vote but all except honorary members are required to pay an admission fee of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars Mexican, and are liable to assessments, not exceeding said amount in any one year, for necessary expenses authorized by a majority vote at a regular meeting or at a special one called for that purpose. There shall be no dues. (As amended March 3, 1917)

Section 7. *Delinquency.* By a two-thirds vote the members present at a regular meeting may suspend or expel a member for non-payment of assessments.

Section 8. *Termination.* A member's resignation shall be accepted only if he is not in arrears for assessments, but disbarment by any court effects *ipso facto* a forfeiture of membership.

Article III

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Section 1. *Enumeration.* The officers of this Association shall be a president, three vice-presidents (one for the Philippines, one for China south of the Yangtze River and one for North China and Japan) and a secretary. There shall also be a standing Executive Committee and special committees, including one for adjustment of differences, if any, between members, shall be appointed when necessary. Delegates, not exceeding three, to the American Bar Association, shall be designated each year by the president. (As amended January 20, 1916.)

Section 1. *Duties. The president* shall be the executive head of the Association, preside over its meetings, appoint its committees and perform such other duties as ordinarily belong to his office.

The vice-presidents in order of seniority shall act in the stead and exercise the powers of the president in case of the latter's death, resignation, absence or other inability to serve.

The secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings, give notice thereof to members, collect assessments and be the custodian of all funds and property of the Association. He shall render a detailed financial statement at least once each year and oftener if requested by the Association. (As amended March 3, 1919.)

Section 3. *Election and Term.* All officers shall be elected by a majority vote by ballot at the annual meeting to serve for the ensuing calendar year and until their successors are elected and qualified. Members unable to be present may vote by mail or by proxy with written authority.

Article IV

MEETINGS

Section 1. *Kinds and Time.* The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the first Monday in December of each year. Regular meetings throughout the year may be provided for in a by-law and special meetings may be held at the call of the president (who shall also fix the hour and place of all meetings) either of his own motion or upon the written request of five members. (As amended January 20, 1916.)

Section 2. *Quorum.* A majority of the membership present personally or by proxy shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business except that of reading and discussing papers.

Article V

AMENDMENTS AND BY-LAWS

This Constitution may be amended by a two thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose; provided that members not so present shall have been furnished with a copy of the proposed amendment.

BY-LAW

Local Branches of the Association may, with the president's approval, be organized in any locality upon the request of not less than twelve members. Each branch may frame its own rules, in so far as consistent with the Constitution, and elect its own officers. (Adopted April 30, 1915.)

Women's Work

Memorial Services for the late Mrs. Roberts

Memorial services for Mrs. Mabel Sebring Roberts, who died Sunday, March 2, were held on Monday afternoon, March 3, at her home, 7 Darroch Road, where a large number of friends gathered. The services were conducted by the Rev. M. T. Stauffer, who paid a high and sincere tribute to Mrs. Roberts' devotion and able service in a wide range of philanthropic and religious work here and voiced the sorrow of the American community over her loss. Mrs. Roberts' work itself, Mr. Stauffer said, was the most eloquent of tributes. Two selections, "Peace Perfect Peace" and "For All Thy Saints," were given by a quartet composed of Mesdames Black and Bailey and Messrs. Giauque and Boynton. Consul-General Sammons and representatives of the American Woman's Club, American Song Service and other American organizations in which Mrs. Roberts had been active were in attendance. In accordance with Mrs. Roberts' wish, no flowers were sent, friends having been asked to send such tokens of

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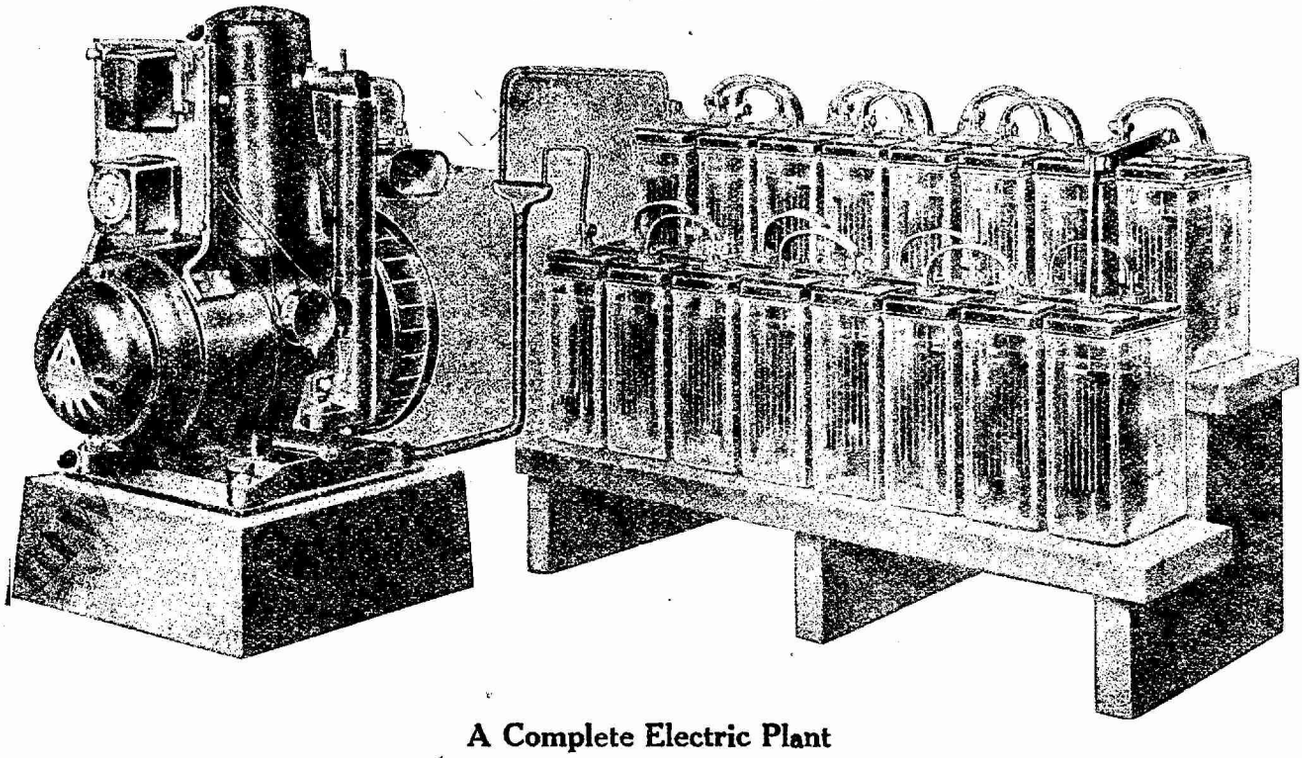

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their sympathy as they might desire in aid of the Door of Hope Mission, in the work of which she took an active interest. The remains were cremated at Bubbling Well Cemetery. Mrs. Roberts, who was the wife of R. P. Roberts, of the Public Works Department, Shanghai Municipal Council, was taken ill with influenza about ten days ago. Pneumonia rapidly set in, soon proving fatal, and death occurred at the Municipal Isolation Hospital.

Mabel Esther Sebring was born April 30, 1888, at Buena Vista, near Colorado Springs, Colorado, and received her earlier education in that city, graduating from the Colorado State Teachers' College at Greely and engaging in teaching for a short time before her marriage to Mr. Roberts in 1912. She was active in church and Sunday School work and keenly interested in little children, with whom her training peculiarly fitted her to work. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Roberts came to Shanghai, where Mr. Roberts has served the Municipal Council for the past five years. Mrs. Roberts early identified herself with the American Woman's Club. She served two years as librarian and later as treasurer, which position she held at the time of her death. She was an efficient and conscientious worker in the local Red Cross circle and at times, when her household and other duties and the care of a son just past three years of age permitted, she assisted in teaching at the American School. She was identified with the American Song Service from its inception and at one time taught in the Primary Department of the Union Church Sunday School. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts planned to return on a visit to America on April 26, when Mr. Roberts leave begins. He will sail on that date accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ray C. Roberts, of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Changsha.

American Woman's Club Notes

The program for the last meeting of the American Woman's Club included a short paper by Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the club, and a talk by Dr. Margaret Polk, who gave an outline of the history of medical education for Chinese women, tracing it from the establishment of the first school at Soochow in 1893. The meeting was held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, March 4, and was presided over by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur.

Dr. Polk emphasized the need for encouragement of medical education for Chinese women after she had traced the history of the Chinese women in medicine. She spoke of the success of former graduates of the medical schools at Soochow, Canton and Peking and the part played in their development by returned students from the United States. The first modern medical school for Chinese women was inaugurated by Dr. Fearn, who was then Dr. Ann Walter, at Soochow. Prior to Dr. Fearn's request for the innovation Chinese girls had been trained to medicine by the primeval apprentice method. Captain J. B. Fearn, R. A. M. C., then a doctor at the Soochow Hospital, was in charge of the school for male students. The two schools united, a faculty was organized, and thus the first modern medical school open to Chinese women, came into being. In 1896 the first Chinese girls to receive diplomas from an accredited school were graduated at Soochow. The speaker then told of the progress of the school and the success of its graduates. The entire senior class and two graduates are working with the American Red Cross in Siberia, one of the graduates was a doctor at the anti-foot binding hospital and many others are practising in Shanghai.

Dr. Polk lauded the missionary organizations for their part in the history of medical education in this country and praised the students who had returned from America to aid in the work. She mentioned Dr. Yu King-an, the first woman doctor educated in the United States; Dr. Mary Kong, Dr. Ida Kong, Dr. Kin, Dr. M. A. Kong, who was an interpreter at St. Luke's and later went to Canada for a medical course; Dr. Tsa, Dr. Dora Yu, the famous Chinese woman evangelist; and Dr. Zah, the first graduate in China.

The first hospitals were established in Shanghai between 1880 and 1890, said the speaker, one at the West Gate, and St. Luke's. She saw little possibility of success in the interior for doctors educated abroad and returning here unless they are supported by government or mission funds. Failure of the Mission Board in America to support the Soochow institution may necessitate suspension of classes, said the speaker. Mrs. Lunt read a paper tracing the history of Shanghai, its tremendous progress following the coming of foreigners and a happy forecast for the Settlement's future.

* * * * *

An appropriation will be made to the Door of Hope in memory of the late Mrs. R. P. Roberts, who died at the Isolation Hospital on Sunday, March 2, from influenza.

* * * * *

The next meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, March 25, at 4.30 p. m. The meeting

08-072

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will be in charge of E. P. Graham-Barrow, a member of the faculty of the Cathedral School, Shanghai.

Women and Events

News has been received here of the marriage arranged between the Heir to the English Crown, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Yolande of Italy.

It has been announced that a children's fancy dress matinee dansant, arranged by Miss Sharp, will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 26, from 4. 30 to 7 p. m.

The wedding ceremony of Commander the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, who has been appointed Naval Attache to Paris, and Princess Patricia of Connaught took place at Westminster Abbey, London, at noon on February 27.

The wedding took place on Saturday, March 1, of Joseph Evans, of the firm of Edward Evans & Sons, and Miss Alice Louise Morton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Morton of Yang Terrace, Shanghai, at the Union Church. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride.

J. J, Keegan, treasurer of the American Red Cross, Shanghai Chapter, acknowledges a contribution of Mex. $275 to the funds of the Shanghai Chapter, forwarded to him by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, being the proceeds of a raffle arranged by Mrs. Th. de Krzywoszewski.

The treasurer of the Door of Hope acknowledges with thanks the following gifts in memory of Mrs. Roy P. Roberts: Mr. and Mrs. Viloudaki $10; Mr. and Mrs. Twigg $5; Mr. and Mrs. E. Evans $5; Mrs. Bishop $2; F. L. Helsby $10; Wm. Sauer $25; C. Cazier $5; B. Atwood Robinson $10; and E. K. Howe Tls. 15.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Foreign Press and Japan

From the "Osaka Mainichi" (Japanese)

Recently, various foreign journals have been criticizing the Japanese relations with China, Siberia, the South Sea islands and Japan's position in the world, which criticisms were insinuations born of prejudicial observations of the situation. The foreign press in China has been bitterest. The *New York Herald* Paris Edition was equally bitter as it reviewed the relations of Japan with the Marshall Islands. Nothing much need be said. Only Japan shall possess the Marshall and Caroline islands; she shall exercise the similar rights of rule as will be exercised by Australia and New Zealand over New Guinea and Samoa; she shall agree on principle to the proposition of converting her relations with these islands to those of trusteeship as set forth in the League of Nations covenant, but the League of Nations which has not yet been formed shall not be applied to the rule over these islands; even if the league be formed, unless the abolition of race discrimination as demanded by Japan is embodied in the covenant, Japan does not wish to be bound to observe the covenant as a duty. That is all that Japan needs to say. In that way, the Japanese relations with the South Sea islands will be decided. The foreign press need not be heeded at all. The *New York Herald* is only twisting arguments in order to put Japan in a bad light. If the Marshall Islands are not to be made a naval base, why not then remove the defenses of Samoa, New Guinea, etc.? If the Marshall Islands are to be made a paradise of peace, why not make Samoa and New Guinea such also? Why are not these islands opened to mutual free intercouse? Why are not Australia and New Zealand opened to free entry of other races? If the Marshall Islands alone are to be talked about, it will work for the interests of Australia and America, to the detriment of Japan. If it is said that to make the Marshall Islands a naval base for a great fleet is a menace to Australia and New Zealand, the naval expansion of Australia and New Zealand, their anti-Japanese attitude, and their attempt to make Samoa and New Guinea the same as themselves will be a great menace to Japan and China. We want to ask this question: was not the establishment of a great naval base in the center of the Pacific Ocean by America, after Hawaii had been stolen, a great menace to Japan? America occupied Guam and the Philippines and made them her base for the Pacific fleet, a source of wealth for herself and a great menace to Japan and China, as well as to the British and Dutch possessions? America is not satisfied with the present peace of the Pacific Ocean and is transferring her great fleet to the neighborhood of Japan. Is it not a great menace to Japan? The *New York Herald*

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Grand Hotel	Yokohama.		

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. — —

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313 Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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forgets that its own country has the nature and strength of a tiger or wolf and reproaches a little puppy which is faithful to protect its own house. The wolfish mind and tiger-like ambitions are indeed to be feared. We maintain that if defences are not to be erected in the islands which Japan occupied from Germany and which of right belong to her, then all the defences of the Suez Canal, Gibraltar and other strategic points should be melted down and the discriminatory treatment of the Orientals in America, Canada, Australia and other lands should be removed. These lands should not be left in the monopolistic control of the white man.

The League of Nations in Japanese Eyes

From the "Chugwai Shogyo" (Japanese)

Whereas the American Congress, in the Senate, has discussed the advisability of ratifying the League of Nations as reported by the league committee to the peace conference in an open manner, in Japan the discussion is not conducted in the Diet much as is desired, so that we feel as if we were "scratching our feet through our shoes." The League of Nations covenant is a grave issue to be studied from the point of view of its relations with the Constitution of the Empire. It will cause great changes in the military and national education in future. The special educational conference has resolved upon a recommendation to be made to the government in regard to educational reform. That it is now discovered that the world development of ideas will cause great changes to the ideas of loyalty and patriotism of Japan is a rather belated discovery. If the League of Nations is based upon the principle of equality of mankind, if future international disputes can be adjusted truly and equitably, and the permanent peace of the world can be secured thereby, then Japan may make every sacrifice needed for its formation. Otherwise, what duty has Japan to make any sacrifice at all? From this point of view, the League of Nations covenant must be studied very carefully, indeed. In the American Senate, it is reported that the League of Nations covenant of which President Wilson was the advocate is now being criticised. This should be noted. Mr. Poindexter is reported to have said in the Senate that the covenant is to abandon the sovereignty of America and is contrary to the American Constitution. The Republicans in the Senate have supported him. Even some of the Democrats are opposed to the covenant being sanctioned. President Wilson requested postponement of the discussion of the covenant until he returns to explain it, but his request was not granted and the discussion went on. Since the Republicans are in the majority in the Senate, it is likely that the covenant will be rejected by that body. In Japan, treaties of every description with foreign countries are sanctioned by the Emperor, so that his word will decide whether or not Japan will accept the covenant. But in America, the sanction of Congress must be obtained before America finally agrees to the covenant. Under present conditions in America the future of the covenant is in doubt. The League of Nations covenant is an alliance with foreign countries. America has never made any alliance with a foreign country before. To break the record must be a serious constitutional issue in America. But it may be accepted if the form of declaration is adopted without interfering with the Constitution. In case the contents of the covenant are amended by the American Congress, are other nations obliged to conform to the amendments? This is also a question to be studied. We praise the American Senate for rejecting the request of President Wilson and going ahead with the discussion of the covenant, which we consider is a great contrast with the situation in Japan. Here the policy of secrecy is observed and the government authorities reply in an unsatisfactory and indefinite manner to questions raised in the Diet.

Foreigners a Benefit to China

From the "Central China Post" (Hankow)

It is either for the advantage of China to have foreigners resident in the country or it is not. We hold that it is greatly to her advantage. The trade which they promote enriches the Chinese more than it does the traders, and the revenue derived therefrom is of first importance to the government. They are teaching the Chinese to march in step with the rest of the world, and unless they learn to do so they will be trodden down and trampled on by all and sundry. In the presence of the foreigner lies China's only chance of salvation. . . . It may be argued that the presence of the foreigner is an intrusion in China, and the country would be far happier without him. This has been a pet idea with certain classes since the very outset of foreign intercourse, and the attempt to realise it has cost them dear. The Boxer business ought to have convinced them that it was beyond their power to oust the foregner, but they still cling to the policy of cirumscribing him as much as they can. Seeng that China's representatives abroad are putting forward inducements for more foreigners to come and bring their money with them the prospects are that the restoration of peace in Europe will be followed by a great influx of foreign nationals necessitat-

ing provision for their accommodation. Seeing then that China has got the foreigner—whether for good or evil—and cannot get rid of him, the wise policy would be to adopt an accommodating attitude and allow such provision for his comfortable residence to be made as he considers necessary. If this is not done the danger is that the foreigner will put the screw on again to get what he requires. A correspondent speaks of China having granted concessions for foreign residence, but the word "granted" is an euphemism. The fact is they were one and all extorted, and the foreigner in China has not to thank the government for a single boon ever given as a matter of goodwill.

The Interrupted Peace Conference at Shanghai

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The conciliatory spirit shown by both sides since the opening of the peace conference in Shanghai has led the people to think that peace was not far off. They never expected that those who were opposed to peace would so effectively obstruct the progress of the peace negotiations. By insisting on getting the balance of the Japanese loan and carrying on the offensive in Shensi they have succeeded in halting the peace conference. Since the cause of the interruption is not by the act of the delegates the responsibility is not on the shoulders of the conference. Peking is approaching a serious political crisis. According to foreign reports the situation is exceedingly grave especially so because an international case is involved. It is doubtful therefore whether the unanimous view of the peace conference would succed in bringing about a satisfactory settlement. If by chance the blow should fall then the resumption of internal war will surely affect China's position at the world peace conference. We hope our prophesy will not come to pass.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, travesing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful. &

The Preparation of Income Tax Reports

RESIDENTS in China will be interested in the following provisions of the income tax returns. According to W. H. Edwards, Internal Revenue Collector at the port of New York, under the new law a million more persons who were not previously affected will have to pay income tax. The statement of the Internal Revenue Collector follows in part:

"The income taxpayer must ascertain accurately his gross income from all sources. There is his salary or wages, including overtime pay, and any bonus received as additional compensation, and a married man having children under eighteen years who are working should include the earnings of such children. If he sold any property at a profit the gain must be computed and included in gross income. If he rented any property to other persons the total rents received in the year must be ascertained and from that figure a deduction may be taken for taxes paid on rented property, the necessary minor repairs, fire insurance, any interest he may have paid on mortgage, and a reasonable allowance for annual wear and tear of the rented property. The balance is included in gross income for the year.

"Interest on bank deposits, whether withdrawn or added to his bank balances, must be included in all calculations of income; bond interest received during the year must also be included, except interest on municipal, county or State bonds. Interest on United States bonds need not be included by the ordinary bondholder who purchased small amounts. Holders of large amounts of Liberty Bonds, however, should ask their bankers to write to my office for the rule applying to tax on such interest.

"Depreciation on property used in a profession, in business, or in farming is another item that may be claimed as a deduction. The storekeeper may claim depreciation on his fixtures and on his delivery horses and wagons, but not on his stock held for sale. The professional man may claim similar deduction on his instruments and in the case of a physician who maintains a team or auto for making his calls on patients reasonable depreciation may be claimed. The farmer may claim depreciation on his farm buildings, aside from his personal residence, also on his farm machinery, his work horses, and farm work wagons. The theory of depreciation, in connection with the income tax, is that wear and tear caused by use in earning income is a real expense in the earning of that income.

"Dividends on stock shares are income and must be included in the gross figures, although the law does not impose the normal tax on distributions made by domestic corporations.

"A person buying and selling merchandise must find his profits for the year on the following basis: First, ascertain the gross sales or total cash receipts, then add together the inventory at the beginning of the year and the purchase of goods for resale; from this latter sum subtract the inventory of goods on hand at the year's end, and the result is the cost of goods sold. This cost, plus necessary expenses incurred solely through the conduct of the business, is to be deducted from the gross sales, and the result is the net earnings of the business.

08-077

"Everybody wants to know what income is exempt from tax. Very few plums that fall to the average man may be legally disregarded in figuring up his 1918 income. Gifts and bequests can be eliminated, also proceeds of life insurance received by the beneficiary of an insured person. A person who cashed in an endowment policy need report as income only that portion which exceeds the total of the premiums he paid in all years on that policy. Annuities are not taxable, unless the person received in the year payments which represent when added to all prior payments on the annuity an amount greater than the original cost of the annuity. Dividends from policies must be considered income. Alimony is not income to the recipient, nor is it an allowable deduction on the part of the person who pays.

"From the total of all items of income there are certain deductions allowable by law. All interest paid on personal indebtedness and all taxes paid during the year are deductable, except Federal income and excess-profits taxes, inheritance taxes, and assessments for local improvements, such as sidewalks, sewers, etc. Losses incurred in business or trade are allowable, also losses arising from fires, storms, shipwreck or other casualty, or from theft, in cases where such losses are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. Losses incurred outside of a person's regular business are allowable to the extent of gains reported from similar transactions within the year. Debts due to the taxpayer actually ascertained to be worthless during the year are deductible.

"A professional man arrives at his professional income by ascertaining the total of fees for services and deducting therefrom all expenses connected directly and solely with his practice.

"A farmer must figure up all income derived from the sale or exchange of products during the year, whether such produce was raised on the farm or purchased and resold. He is allowed to deduct from this total his expenses of the year connected with the planting, cultivation, harvesting and marketing of the crop, or the care, feeding and marketing of live stock. He is not allowed to deduct the amount expended in 1918 in purchasing stock for resale, but when such stock is sold its cost is to be deducted from sale price in ascertaining the gain to be included in his return. The cost price of stock bought prior to 1917 cannot be deducted, as in the case just cited, if such cost was included in the deduction made in the year of purchase.

"Contributions or gifts actually made in 1918 to organizations operating exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, and to societies for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, may be deducted to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the net income computed without the benefit of this deduction.

"After the total of all income is found and the deductions allowable by law have been computed as an offset, the amount of income in excess of such deductions is the net income, which forms the basis of the assessment of tax.

"If every person in this district will examine his own 1918 income and his allowable deduction, in line with data that I have given, he will know beyond doubt whether he must file his return when the blanks arrive, and here is how he will determine his liability to file a return. If he is single, he must file, if his net income is $1,000 or more, and this requirement is enforced whether or not he is the head of a family. If he is married, he must file his return if his net income, including that of his wife and minor children, was $2,000 or more."

Commercial and Financial Notes

A new drying process by which meats and fish can be kept indefinitely and then restored to their former state of freshness by the application of water, and which it is believed will increase the world's meat shipping capacity more than twelve times by doing away with the need of refrigeration, has been perfected in the chemical laboratories of Columbia University in New York City.

The 1919 budget of the Rockefeller Foundation provides for expenditure of $2,264,130 for public health and $3,662,504 for medical education. Estimated income is $6,750,000. After setting aside $103,000 for payments for long term for appropriations and $146,662 for administration, $465,110 is still available for appropriation. Of the income received in 1918, $2,787,406 has been brought forward to be used to meet appropriations for war work made in 1918, but yet to be paid. The public health activities to be carried out during the year will consist chiefly of efforts against yellow fever, tuberculosis in France, malaria and the hookworm disease.

The fourth ordinary meeting of the Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill Ltd. was held Wednesday, March 5, at the offices of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., general managers, under the chairmanship of John Johnstone. The profit for the twelve months ended December 31, 1918, amounted to Tls. 401,542.01 which, with the amount brought forward from last year, left Tls. 403,494.92 available for appropriation. Three resolutions were passed, the first authorizing payment of a dividend of Tls. 0.80 on 200,000 ordinary shares (the greater part of the balance being written off against various accounts); the second, authorizing payment of Tls. 9,000 as bonus to the staff at the mills; and the third, approving a donation of Tls. 5,000 to the King's Fund for the Disabled. The Consulting Committee elected for 1919 is as follows: Messrs. J. Johnstone, chairman; J. W. C. Bonnar, R. M. Dalgliesh, Woo Ling-shu, Pan Chin-poo and James Kerfoot, secretary. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews were re-elected auditors.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. Ltd. was held at the offices of the agents (Wheelock & Co.) on Tuesday, March 4. John Prentice, who presided, stated that the result of the year's working was very satisfactory, the balance at credit of the Working Account being only Tls. 4,335.01 less than that of 1917, while the balance of Profit and Loss Account was Tls. 3,960.82 more. Tls. 25,000 was written off as depreciation on the company's property, and the investments were increased from Tls. 36,719.69 to Tls. 127,911.57, an increase of Tls. 41,191.88. The amount of the company's gold investments (all War Loans and Bonds) was Tls. 97,-223.57. A final dividend of 3½ per cent on preference shares and 10 per cent on ordinary shares was authorized. Tls. 50,000 was placed to the General Reserve Account, bringing it up to Tls. 150,000, and Tls. 30,318.42 was carried forward. Messrs. E. A. J. May, John Prentice and J. Harold Dollar were elected directors of the company for the coming year.

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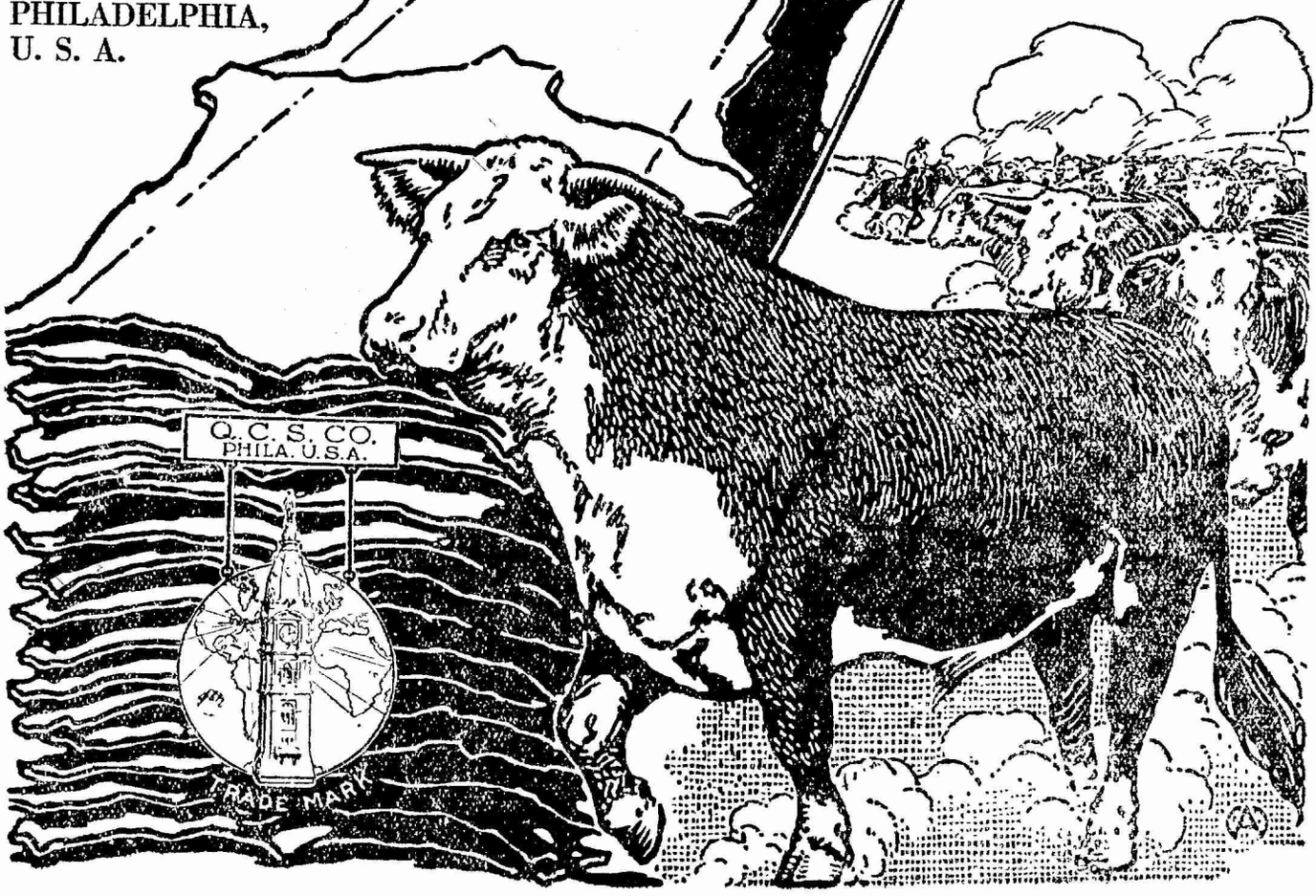

08-079

According to a report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, American shoes are in high favor among the Chinese but high prices keep them out of reach of the average native who is only able to pay a price of fifty cents to one dollar for his cloth footwear or with native imitations of American styles selling at one dollar to a dollar and a half a pair. Japan has been filling the market with a shoe made in Western style priced at two dollars per pair. According to this report, most of the high-grade leather imported by the Chinese comes from the United States and this product can be sold in large quantities, if properly represented, reasonable credit extended, and samples sent when special offerings are made. The output of domestic custom shoemakers and of the larger factories is equal to the normal demand and to the requirements of an important trade with Russia and China. Of the higher-grade shoes the leathers are imported from the United States, and the lasts are made in Japan and are usually copies of staple American styles. It is estimated that about seven per cent of the population of Japan now uses modern footwear at least part of the time.

According to a report made to the Department of Commerce at Washington, D. C., by Consul E. A. Carleton at Batavia, Java, the war has changed Java's tea trade. Marked changes in the destination of the tea shipped from the Netherlands East Indies to foreign countries are due altogether to the war. Holland, ordinarily the largest purchaser, received no Java teas during January-September 1918; and Russia, which previously took between fifteen million and twenty million pounds, received less than one million pounds. The United States, according to this report, has become the largest purchaser of Java tea. The details of Java's tea export during January-September of the last three years are given as follows:

	January-September		
Exported to—	1916. Pounds	1917. Pounds	1918. Pounds
United States	606,472	22,000,328	29,617,352
Canada			7,248,956
Holland	27,797,553	207,176	.....
Great Britain	16,955,403	3,742,392	.....
Russia	19,975,663	16,763,624	996,208
Australia	5,024,818	11,167,668	5,560,692
Singapore	483,277	222,604	522,348
Other destinations	5,808,422	6,689,140	1,641,980
Total	76,651,608	60,792,932	45,587,536

The question of post-war trade in tea between the Netherlands East Indies and the United States is one of great importance and a strong effort will be made to retain a proportional share of the American tea trade in competition with Indian, Japanese and Chinese teas, which have in the past controlled the American market, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*.

At the Shanghai Hotels.

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs Foster, Local; Mrs. W. S. Drysdale, Peking; Master W. S. Drysdale, Local; H. F. Payne; W. E. Haywood, Local; Mrs. L. S. Smith; A. M. Samuel, New York; A. M. Kahn, Local; B. Honig, Local; Mrs. E. F. Samson, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lowell, Boston; Mrs. A. Bremner; Miss Bremner; Mrs. B. R. Smith; Miss A. Heck; Mrs. H. Woods, Kobe; Miss D. Woods, Kobe; E. R. Fraser; E. H. Hartman; Holliday, Hankow; D. F. Vonch, The Hague; H. C. Browne, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Rordrof, Kobe; S. Hall, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Mcgrath, Manila; L. C. Winters; O. W. Sugatt, Hongkong; Mr.and Mrs. Millard, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hodge, Hongkong; G. E. Hyde, Manila; H. Rosenbeg, Manila; J. A. Turner, Manila; F. M. Titus, Peking; R. A. Curry; A. Waignien; Mrs. Crum; E. H. Jones, New York; J. Lange, Kobe; E. C. Correll, Tungchow; P. B. Forester, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Burton, Shanghai; G. P. Medoris; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lamminga, Peking; J. Gavdyasky; Mrs. L. H. Smith, Chefoo; Miss F. Smith, Chefoo; Miss M. R. Radcliffe, Local; Mrs. Jeffress; E. D. Pearson; C. Greene; J. F. Mendelsson; E. A. Butt; G. T. Sobson.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wearn and children, Dairen; Miss Stevenson, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. Basin, Dairen; Schwartzterg, Dairen; Glusman, Dairen; Y. P. Hoverkamp; T. Klink, Amsterdam; Mr. and Mrs. Stirling and children; Mrs. L. S. Smith; Dr. P. S. Kawaguchi, Japan; L. Lee, Japan; H. J. Schenfeld, America; John J. Abott, America; J. Ross Tilford, America; Geo. J. C. Herdes, Japan; A. S. Weschersky, Russia; Mrs. Cincoff and daughter; C. P. Sah; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. G. Howard, Kashing; Cuslender, Hongkong; S. Manasett, Hongkong; Mrs. S. Shapley; N. Davidson; P. T. Cranston, Local; Mr. and Mrs. W. Guise, Sourabaya; Miss Guise; O. B. Forester, Hankow; S. Lysetz, Harbin; Wong Yangping; Lt. H. G. Mannering; J. Hastings, Vancouver; Capt. Ambrose; K. Peterson, Seattle; W. L. Tompkins, New York; Chao Si-kwei, Nanking; A. Hold, Nanking; S. G. Wilkinson, Nanking; Mrs. C. A. Lemen, Weihaiwei; Lt. W. S. Marriot; Capt. Johnson, Seattle; C. Shephard, Seattle; J. G. Raynard. London; J. R. McKenjie, Japan; H. S. Drake, Seattle; S. Taba, Yokohama; Mrs. L. Vorobieff, Kobe; Lt. Ressel, Kobe; Lt. Vorllot, Kobe; Gerardat, Kobe; Sclofer, Kobe.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Walker; W. Malcohn, Chefoo; Mrs. Maynard, Chefoo; Mrs. Malcohn, Chefoo; H. de Kerengor, Swatow; F. Norton-Bell, Canton; Capt. G. Ramsland, Chingwantao; Mrs. Schwartzteery, Dalny; Mr. and Mrs. Word, Tientsin; B. J. Smith, Nangchow; M. Sch. Gurevitz, Harbin; Bleem, Harbin; W. Klarer, Harbin; Mr and Mrs. Levoskeff, Dalny; M. Baranoff, Dalny.

New Books and Publications

China and the World War, by W. Reginald Wheeler, of the Faculty of Hangchow College, Hangchow. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co. G. $1.75.

EVIDENTLY the "splendid isolation" that once characterized the thinking of the American public in regard to Chinese affairs is to be ended, if American authors and publishers have their way. Books on political conditions in China are reaching the American market with a frequency never known before and are, we trust, making some impression. We take it that Prof. Wheeler has designed his book on "China and the World War" with this newly-exploited public in view. To one familiar with previous works—such as Mr. Millard's "Our Eastern Question," Mr. Weale's "Fight for the Republic in China," Prof. Hornbeck's "Contemporary Politics in the Far East," or the regular reader of MILLARD'S REVIEW or *Asia*—Prof. Wheeler's little volume is likely to seem like one more threshing of some fairly well-threshed straw. But to the ordinary American, receptive at this moment to any volume touching upon the World War, there will appear here a concise setting forth of the present political situation in China, with the causes that have brought it to pass.

Prof. Wheeler has tried to write carefully, and has, in his own words, "in the interests of international harmony and good will" omitted "the more extreme and less characteristic utterances of the press and publicists of the nations involved." One cannot question whether these "more extreme" utterances are really "less characteristic." A study of the Chinese and Japanese press at the present moment will reveal that in so far as it is untrammeled it is extreme. The more violent the tone, the more characteristic.

The chapter titles will reveal the extent of the book: "The Attack Upon the Chinese Republic from Without, During the First Year of the War;" "The Attack Upon the Chinese Republic from Within, During the Second Year of the War;" "The Progress in Chinese Republican Government, Leading to a New Foreign Policy;" "China's Severance of Diplomatic

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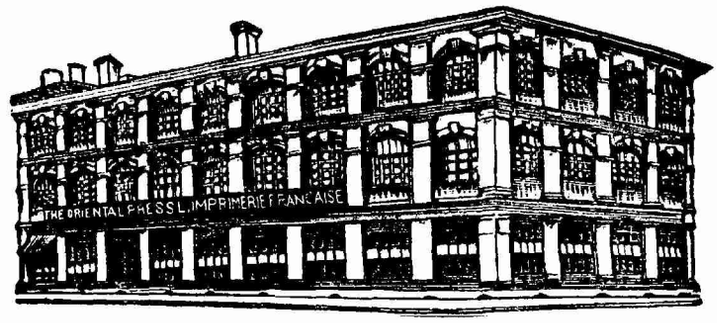

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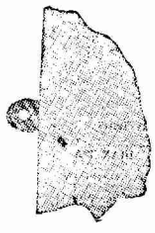

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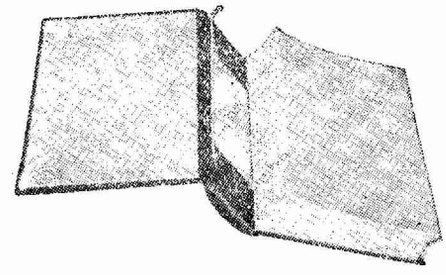

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Relations with the Central Powers;" "The Declaration of War Against Germany and Austria;" "The Lansing-Ishii Agreement Between America and Japan Concerning China;" "The Chinese-Japanese Military Agreement of 1918;" "China's Future as Affected by the Aims of the Allies." There are also a number of appendices, all of which have appeared in other volumes. No book on China seems complete these days without appendices.

The two important weaknesses of the book are its failure to give sufficient attention to the extent and future danger of the loans concluded with Japanese financiers since the outbreak of the Great War, and the almost entire absence of any discussion of the development and dangers of the tuchunate during the same period. Yet at the present moment, five months after Prof. Wheeler finished the writing of his book, these are the two things demanding most instant attention in China. Prof. Wheeler will also forgive us if we disagree with his judgment that the Lao-hsi-kai affair at Tientsin "was not of great importance, except as it was used by German propagandists." As indicating the dangers to which any democratic program in the Far East is exposed, even in what might be expected to be the house of its friends, the Lao-hsi-kai incident was extremely significant.

All this sounds unfavorable, and such it should not be. Prof. Wheeler's book is needed and should do an important work in making clear to Americans the present position of China and the issues at stake over here. It may not prove particularly informing to "old China hands," but there are few old China hands who do not have friends who would profit from a present, *and reading*, of the volume.

P. H.

Eastern Currencies

Eastern Exchange, Currency and Finance, by William F. Spalding. London: Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1918.

THERE is a freshness of spirit about this book that makes its reading less a plodding task than the reading of most books on currency and exchange. The author quotes from Bagehot: "It's awful to read on the currency," and then proceeds to alleviate the awfulness somewhat.

The silver problem he attacks like a man fencing with an old friend. In the midst of dry discussion he provides such pleasantries as this, "This great silver problem which is so frequently agitating the minds and, incidentally, the circulating capital of all who have connections with the East."

In another place he says, "To write the history of Chinese currency in a few pages is a difficult task; in fact, to be quite candid, it is an impossibility." This is refreshing, as is the following comment on the compradore in China, ". . . . we must regard him, not only as the axle on which the whole wheel of the foreigner's business with the native turns, but in many cases also, the hub, the spokes, the rim, and, in fact, the whole wheel, save the paint, which may be taken to represent the firm which gives it the color of its name."

The author is Lecturer in Foreign Exchange in the City of London College; he is connected, I believe, with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation: and he undertakes to provide "a properly authenticated account of Eastern finance, currency, and exchange." He has in mind the general reader and the "special requirements of the commercial class." In this undertaking he succeeds—and he does more. He enters, at times, upon the discussion of the wider problems of principle involved in his exposition.

The student of economic science will not find his treatment of particular Eastern fields as full as the treatment in Kemmerer's "Modern Currency Reforms," nor will he find the exposition of principles as careful as that in Keynes' "Indian Currency and Finance," but he will find an excellent discussion in many fields hardly touched upon by any other writer.

The book consists of:

1. Three chapters upon principles. In these chapters (I, II, XX) the author deals with banking in the East, with the gold exchange standard, and with silver.
2. A discussion of each of the following countries under the headings given below: India, Ceylon, Persia, the Straits Settlements, Japan, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, the Philippines, Hongkong and China.
    1. Area, population, debt and taxation.
    2. The currency.
    3. Banking.
    4. Foreign trade.
    5. The financing of the trade.
    6. Information of value to merchants: stamp duties, laws governing bills of exchange, the local custom in exchange quotations, etc.

The reader who has no experience of the difficulty of getting together reliable information about Eastern countries may be inclined to censure the author for omitting a more complete discussion, but one who has had such experience will thank him for doing as well as he has.

Some mistakes have crept into the work. In several places the author speaks of S. R. Wagel, author of "Chinese Currency and Banking" and "Finance in China" as a Chinese. Wagel is an Indian and his work gives little evidence of a knowledge of the Chinese language.

There is no discussion of the effect of internal taxation, of the *likin* tax, for example, upon China's foreign trade; and this tax is certainly of greater effect than the five per cent Customs duty that is charged with being a hindrance.

Every expert who has been called to China to be consulted about currency has given expression to the opinion that some form of the gold exchange standard is the goal at which China should aim. The American commission, headed by Professor Jenks—Dr. Vissering, the Dutch banker—and the proposers of the apparently ill-fated Gold Currency Scheme of 1918, all agree upon this point.

No more pertinent question can be asked of the author of this book than his opinion of the gold exchange standard. He devotes a chapter to it, and brings forth no theoretical objections. He defends it from various attacks. Finally, speaking of India, he sets down the following, "The gold exchange currency system stood the test of war in a more praiseworthy manner than most European monetary systems." We are certainly justified in coming to the conclusion, although the author nowhere expressly says so, that he would favor the gold exchange standard for China if he were consulted.

It is not often that one reads a book upon an intricate technical subject that is as full of the pleasant spirit of the man as is this book. The general reader who wants to find out about Eastern exchange has a pleasure before him; and the teacher who has sought in vain for a complete and usable reference work upon the currency conditions of the East will add his thanks to Mr. Spalding to the thanks here recorded.

C. F. R.

St. John's University, Shanghai.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier of Nebraska.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb of Delaware.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton of Missouri.

REPORTER, ACTING CLERK, William A. Chapman of Ohio.

Court Building, 11 & 12 Whangpoo Road.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

William A. Chapman,
Acting Clerk.

Recent Filings:

March 1, 1919; Cause No. 737; In re Estate of Fredrick John Stanley, deceased; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.

" 3, " Cause No. 739; Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., v. Pacific Transport Co., Ltd.; petition; summons to answer.

" 4, " Cause No. 730; In re Estate of Mary Anna Betines, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 4, " Cause No. 732; In re application of Peter Ohio Nangle; affidavit of publication.

" 4, " Cause No. 699; In re Last Will and Testament of John A. Bell, deceased; inventory.

" 4, " Cause No. 651; In re Estate of John M. Darrah, deceased; administrator's final account and petition.

" 4, " Cause No. 740; Yao Sui Dong v. American Food Mfg. Co. Ltd.; petition and affidavit; summons to answer; writ of attachment.

" 4, " Cause No. 507; Leonard Everett v. Swayne & Hoyt; plaintiff's motion for execution; defendant's motion to quash.

" 4, " Cause No. 733; Suzuki & Co., v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co.; stipulation.

" 5, " Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; motion.

" 5, " Chung Mei Trading Corporation; articles of incorporation filed and recorded.

" 5, " Cause No. 741; In re Last Will and Testament of Walter Scott Emens, deceased; petition.

" 5, " Cause No. 742; In re adoption of Franz Megallis, a minor; petition; deposition.

Hearings:

March 5, 1919; Cause No. 736; In re Estate of Alberta C. K. Fitch, deceased; on demurrer.

" 5, " Cause No. 741; In re Last Will and Testament of Walter Scott Emens, deceased; on petition.

Judgments and Orders:

March 5, 1919; Cause No. 507; Leonard Everett v. Swayne & Hoyt; on motion for execution.

" 6, " Cause No. 651; In re Estate of John M. Darrah, deceased; order approving final account, barring claims and substituting administrator.

Assignments for Hearing:

March 10, 1919; Cause No. 732; In re Petition of Peter Ohio Nangle.

LEONARD EVERETT, PLAINTIFF, vs. SWAYNE & HOYT, DEFENDANT.

(*Filed March 5, 1919*)

SYLLABUS

1. Stare Decisis. The doctrine of U. S. v. Engelbracht, Criminal, No. 33, followed and applied.

2. Law. The Court Regulations for China are "so far as practicable," and except as modified by the Judge of this Court, given preference herein over other procedural provisions.

3. Judgments: *Interest* at the rate of 12% on judgments is allowed by said Regulations.

Messrs. Fleming & Davies, by Mr. Fleming, for the motion.
Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Rose, *contra*.

LOBINGIER J.:

Plaintiff moves for execution of the judgment herein rendered on December 28, 1916, and affirmed by the Court of Appeals on January 6, 1919, and claims interest thereon at 12% per annum from the date of its rendition. This claim is based on the following provision:

> "On the second day after judgment (exclusive of Sunday), execution may issue, enforcing the same, with interest at 12 per cent a year against the property and person of the debtor, returnable in thirty days, and renewable."[1]

1. Court Regulations for China (1864) 21.

Defendant objects to this item of interest

> "on the ground that the Acts of Congress applicable in this jurisdiction provide that the rate of interest on judgments shall be six per cent per annum."[2]

The question presented, therefore, is whether we shall follow the Court Regulation or the special Act of Congress in awarding interest on judgments. But that question is not an open one in this jurisdiction. A decision[3] of this Court rendered nearly a decade ago upholds a provision of these Court Regulations as against a general (not merely special, like that invoked by defendant) Act of Congress. These Court Regulations were promulgated in 1864 and when the organic Act creating this Court was passed it provided that

> "the procedure of the said court shall be in accordance, so far as practicable, with the existing procedure prescribed for consular courts in China in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States."[4]

It was, however, provided:

> "That *the judge of the said United States Court for China shall have authority from time to time to modify and supplement said rules of procedure.*"

In the case last cited this provision was construed as follows:

> "It is obvious that the particular Revised Statutes to which reference is made are those sections of the Revised Statutes which we have already recited, contained in Title XLVII in pursuance of which the then existing procedure had been adopted. The words 'in accordance with' (last used) are merely descriptive and not words of limitation.
>
> In other words the procedure of the Court which this statute provides are the existing Consular Regulations. The statute does not state that only such regulations shall be binding as the Court may find to have been made in harmony with the Revised Statutes of the United States. It could have done so very easily by the use of appropriate words. As the statute stands it is not rationally open to any other construction than that announced. The phrase 'prescribed for Consular Courts in China in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States' is purely and simply descriptive.
>
> All the existing regulations had been laid before Congress, as required by law, many years before this statute was passed, and it must be presumed, under well established doctrine, that Congress had full knowledge of these regulations.[5]
>
> In fact it appears to the Court that the provision referred to can not be considered as anything less than an affirmative recognition and confirmation of such of these regulations at least as relate to procedure."[6]

The point there under consideration related to prescription or the limitation of actions which is hardly more of a procedural subject than interest on judgments. Moreover it is unquestionably "practicable" to apply the Regulation regarding such interest.

The Rules of the Court of Appeals provide:

> "In cases where a writ of error is prosecuted in this court, and the judgment of the inferior court is affirmed, the interest shall be calculated and levied from the date of the judgment below until the same is paid, at the same rate that similar judgments bear interest in the courts of the State or Territory where such judgment was rendered."[7]

Under the authorities above reviewed it is obvious that the "rate that similar judgments bear in the court * * * where this judgment was rendered" is 12% and the motion for execution on that basis must accordingly be sustained.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

2. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess II, Ch. 854, secs. 1178, 1186.
3. U. S. v. Engelbracht No. 33, reported American Journal of International Law, III, 735.
4. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, (Sess. I) Ch. 3934, sec. 5.
5. Citing Clinton v. Engelbrecht, 13 Wall, (U. S.) 446, 20 Law. ed. 659.
6. Thayer, J. in U. S. v. Engelbracht, American Journal of International Law, III, 738.
7. Rule 30 (1).

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of FREDERICK JOHN STANLEY, Deceased. | Cause No. 737 | Estate No. 279

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 1, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

FRANCIS F. STANLEY,
49, Range Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 1, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN TODD ANDERSON, Deceased. | Cause No. 711 | Estate No. 270

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 15, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MINNIE M. ANDERSON,
Executrix,
c/o North China Union Language School,
Peking, China.

February 15, 1919.